

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO FRANCE OF KING EDWARD VII.'S ACCESSION: EARL CARRINGTON, SPECIAL AMBASSADOR, RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT LOUBET AT THE ELYSÉE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. L. SABATTIER.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Our reputation for national perfidy seems to have received a blow. For months we have been accused of exterminating the Boers instead of offering such terms of peace as might put an honourable end to their valiant struggle. Our plan of extermination was of peculiar atrocity. It was the feeding of many thousands of Boer refugees in the British camps. Such a plan naturally excited the patriotic frenzy of De Wet, who did his best to starve his own people by cutting our lines of communication. Every train-load of supplies captured by the Boers increased the hazard of a reduction of rations for the Boer women and children. You might argue from this that De Wet was the real exterminator; but that would betray your indifference to the subtle ferocity of the British commanders. Everyone in France believes that when the Germans burnt the town of Châteaudun they forced the wretched inhabitants to fire their own homesteads. Don't you see the malignant ingenuity of Lord Kitchener in forcing De Wet to intercept supplies that should go to feed the Boer families in our keeping? Surprised to note that this proof of British cruelty has escaped the vigilance of the Boeritis journals, I offer it to them now as a mark of my esteem.

But somehow we cannot keep up that reputation for thoroughgoing depravity which has been invented for us in Europe and America. The terms of peace that Lord Kitchener was instructed to offer to General Botha have cost us that splendid piratical character so laboriously built up by Dr. Leyds, and the philosophers who meditate in American comic papers. Our Government was ready to pay the pleasant little sum of a million sterling to farmers who supplied the fighting burghers with goods, in return for those promissory notes with which Mr. Kruger was so free. Moreover, the owners of burnt farms were to be helped to new homes by British credit. Sir Alfred Milner, whose manifold iniquities need a Dutch Dante to do them justice, wanted to go even further, by giving the money for the new homes instead of lending it. This is the man whose appointment to the political control of the Transvaal and Orange Colony is described as an "intolerable humiliation" to the Dutch of South Africa. This is how he tramples on a vanquished enemy! It would not greatly astonish me to learn that the real reason why Botha rejected the terms is his hope that the domineering Milner will propose later on to pay three millions instead of one to the farmers who provisioned Mr. Kruger's cohorts. The Boers have never before had to deal with an enemy who was ready to add to his own outlay for a protracted war the incidental expenses of the other side. The commercial instinct of every Dutchman must revel in such a bargain. But, as I have said, it has upset the pedestal on which Britain has been made to pose as the monster of history.

The truth is that we are incurable sentimentalists, and that sentiment is never practised by the Boer either in war or politics. The truculent writer of those remarkable letters in the *Times*, signed "P. S.," gave us excellent advice when he discovered that we were resolved to abolish the independence of his people. He begged us to do the business thoroughly—in short, to act as the Boers would act if they had the upper hand. He said this was the only way to make them understand their defeat; and then the Boeritis party in this country turned upon him, and denounced him as "a ruffian," who had probably been bribed by the capitalists. Like Paul Botha and Piet De Wet, "P. S." had the sense to recognise that Mr. Kruger's scheme for an independent Dutch Confederacy in South Africa had died of its own delusions, and that for the sake of the people so grossly duped it was best that England should make her might indisputable. But he could not have expected that we should propose terms so magnanimous as to encourage the burghers to go on fighting for even more substantial rewards. Inflexible will they can appreciate and respect; mistimed generosity they despise. We tender them our famous sentimental salve, which costs us a million a box, and they laugh in our faces, refill the merry bandolier, and lead us another dance through the interminable veldt.

By one of those revelations that scandalise the House of Commons the world has been made aware that the King's Civil List is fixed at £470,000. This is an excess of £85,000 a year over the Civil List of Queen Victoria, and of this sum £50,000 will go to the privy purse of Queen Alexandra, making the personal emolument of the King and Queen under this head just £110,000. In some items of the Civil List there is an actual saving, but there is to be an increase of £10,500 a year for King Edward's personal staff. These proposals will not seem immoderate to anybody except the scribe who declared that a Court which cost more than Queen Victoria's would be abandoned to "vulgar ostentation." This has about as much wise perception as the opinion of a philosopher in an American comic paper that Monarchy exists in England because we have no sense of humour. Perhaps it is a sense of humour which has made so many Americans believe that the corrupt preserve under the thumb of Mr. Kruger constituted a real Republic. Humour, of a strictly local kind, may also imagine that a Government which fosters

gigantic commercial "trusts" is a glorious vindication of the "rights of man." It was a pregnant saying of Matthew Arnold's that the true value of liberty lies in the uses that are made of it. I have heard of Republics in which the leisured class makes such a singular use of its freedom that it declines to soil its escutcheon with the obligations of citizenship. I have also heard of Republics where one's private affairs are invested by the newspapers with a widespread human interest because there is no operative law of libel. This suggests that a Republic may be a fertile incubator of autocrats, although the local humour is unaware of the fact.

Sir Charles Dilke, who cannot be suspected of monarchical sympathies, has written in the *North American Review* a short article which ought to be studied by Republican humorists. He shows how the Crown must be the centre of political gravity in an Empire largely composed of self-governing colonies. Every one of these colonies is as democratic as the United States; but not one would desire to transfer its allegiance from the King to the President of a British Republic. Australia is no more lacking in humour than in political science, and when the Duke of Cornwall opens the Federal Parliament, he will be acclaimed as the representative of the Sovereign, of the principle which makes the great aggregate we call the British Empire a living organism. That such a Sovereign should keep more State than his predecessor, who lived in semi-retirement, must be obvious to any man of business. To talk of ostentation is absurd, because the Crown cannot be ostentatious. Your ostentatious person is a private citizen who indulges in display in excess of his importance. If Mr. Lloyd-George's birthday were celebrated by festivities on the scale of the Diamond Jubilee, that would be ostentation. If he gave largesse to the Welsh people in the shape of packets of Mr. Cadbury's cocoa, he might lay himself open to adverse criticism on the score of taste. But the dignity of the Crown is on another plane. I mention this elementary truth because it seems to be overlooked by some economists.

The new Civil List is not to include the sum of £1200 a year set apart for the suitable recognition of literary merit. When a writer who has won some renown is overtaken by misfortune, or dies and leaves his family in need, the State may be induced to make a small grant, or dole out a threadbare annuity. The fund is not administered on any definite principle; it is not even restricted to the literary class; and nothing is certain about it except its meanness. Either there should be no such provision for neglected genius, or it should make some pretensions to adequacy. Parliament might vote £5000 a year for this purpose without exciting the ire of the taxpayer. Now the niggardly benevolence hitherto practised is taken out of the Civil List, perhaps it will enjoy some public attention, if only by its transition to another department. Let some Irish member distinguish himself by moving for a return to show how literature is befriended by the public treasury in other countries.

Many simple souls will rejoice to learn that a distinguished physician has contradicted an eminent surgeon who said that alcohol, even in the smallest dose, was as hostile to the human body as a microbe. That was a blow to the moderate drinker: but he may pluck up heart again. Dr. Robert Hutchison controverts Professor Victor Horsley. He says that alcohol, judiciously taken, is a food. The judicious quantum he defines as half a bottle, but admits that prudence is more accurately represented by one whisky-and-soda. Your half-bottle man need not be disturbed by Michael Cassio's lament that we put an enemy into our mouths to steal away our brains. There is no such petty larceny in the modest pint. Champagne, says Dr. Hutchison, has its merits, but retards digestion. He prefers old sherry and old brandy, and, above all, bottled stout. Never have I known the praises of bottled stout sung with such heartiness. If you suffer from insomnia, you will find that this incomparable liquor induces natural and healthful slumber. Were I in the trade, I should adorn the town with posters, showing a ruddy gentleman of middle age consuming bottled stout at lunch, and then reposing in the most comfortable chair in the club library for the rest of the afternoon. Cassio had the misfortune to be unacquainted with Guinness, or he would have clinked the canakin in moderation, and taken a soothing nap instead of letting out another gentleman's blood.

Don't be uneasy because wine may retard digestion. There is a simple and delightful remedy. Dr. Hutchison prescribes frivolous conversation at dinner. There lives in my memory a repast at which I sat between two ladies, one of whom discoursed a gentle philosophy, and the other fluttered with the irresponsible gaiety of eighteen. I had not the slightest idea what I ate and drank, or how much. No enemy stole away my brains, for the ether of enchanted talk combined with the vapour of fermented grape to keep them in that state of exhilaration which does not exceed the bounds of decorum. I recommend this device, especially to the giver of that feast, to whom I freely offer myself for a repetition of a truly scientific experiment. If Dr. Hutchison would like to record it in a footnote in his second edition, I shall be delighted to serve the cause of sober inquiry.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has been agitated by the singular procedure which enabled Lord Lansdowne to relieve the mind of the House of Lords on the subject of the Tientsin incident while leaving the Commons in ignorance. Just after the Foreign Secretary's reassuring statement, Mr. Balfour was apparently unable to tell the House of Commons anything about the matter. This anomaly was freely discussed on a motion by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for the adjournment of the House. Mr. Balfour said that Lord Lansdowne's announcement was made in answer to a question, of which Lord Spencer had given him private notice; but the reason why the information in possession of the Government was not accorded to the Commons on the same occasion did not emerge in the course of two hours' debate.

The Irish members enjoyed another all-night sitting on the Estimates. Mr. Keir Hardie took the opportunity to express his disapproval of the arrangements for Queen Victoria's funeral. Mr. Ellis desired to know why the Government had not issued the report of the Land Settlement Commission, appointed to consider the means of encouraging British emigration to South Africa. Mr. Ellis was afraid that Boer farmers would be forcibly dispossessed to make room for Imperial Yeomen, whom he described as "undersized starvelings." Mr. Chamberlain said that the report was suspended until Sir Alfred Milner's views had been obtained. He denied that the Government contemplated any compulsory expropriation in the Transvaal. Sir William Harcourt deplored any proposal to plant British colonists side by side with the Dutch. He held that this could only increase racial antipathy.

The Colonial Secretary intimated that negotiations for peace had been closed, and that no further terms would be proposed by the Government. This gave much dissatisfaction to Mr. Pirie, who wondered why the Government did not approach General Botha to discover what terms would appease him.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. ZANGWILL'S "REVOLTED DAUGHTER,"
AT THE COMEDY.

Diffuseness was always the artistic failing of Mr. Zangwill, and his new comedy play, produced last week by the *Sunday Special* proprietors, is spoilt for general stage uses by a plethora of witty and thoughtful but superfluous talk. Otherwise "The Revolted Daughter" proves its author's possession of a really noteworthy, though half-developed, instinct of stage-craft, and contains one or two very moving, fresh, and ingenious emotional scenes, besides presenting some quaint character-studies, and elaborating—far too slowly—on humorous and ironic lines a pretty theme of ultra-modern interest. The plot of the comedy concerns the disillusion of a young girl who revolts against domestic philistinism and takes refuge with "emancipated" friends, an intellectual woman graduate, a semi-detached wife, a marriage-hating young professor—only to be disappointed in them all, and to fall back on the tender sympathy of her shrewd and indulgent parents. The series of revelations which effects this reaction is very neatly worked, and the girl's distress is charmingly treated, despite the playwright's undue loquacity. Mr. Zangwill, however, cannot long remain serious. The play gives splendid acting opportunities to Miss Nina Boucicault, a delightfully childish and pathetic heroine, and to Mr. Lablache.

OTHER THEATRICAL ITEMS.

The other theatrical events of the week may be summed up very briefly. At the Apollo Theatre, that crude hotch-potch of American buffoonery (and lingerie), "The Belle of Bohemia," has obtained the advantage of a real songstress in the title-rôle. Miss Fanchon Thompson, who thus succeeds Miss Marie George, has had experience at our own Covent Garden and at the Paris Opéra Comique, and proves a lady of opulent charm, of some histrionic talent, and of undoubted vocal ability. At the Coronet this week Miss Ellen Terry is appearing in her favourite little play, "Nance Oldfield"; and, by way of additional attraction, Mr. Saunders is staging very creditably Purcell's interesting two-hundred-year-old opera "Dido and Æneas," and his Masque of "Diocletian." Meantime, at the Grand, Islington, Mr. Ben Greet has been presenting his provincial company in Captain Marshall's pretty romantic comedy, "A Royal Family," and has staged for the first time a new one-act sentimental play entitled "His Eightieth Birthday." "Patience" continues to draw large audiences at the Savoy.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

The English Turf. Charles Richardson. (Methuen. 15s.)
The Froshiers. S. Baring-Gould. (Methuen. 6s.)
From Gladiateur to Persimmon. H. Sydenham Dixon. (Grant Richards. 18s.)
The Column. Charles Marriott. (John Lane. 6s.)
Babs the Impossible. Sarah Grand. (Pearson. 6s.)
The Relief of Kumasi. Captain Harold C. J. Biss. (Methuen. 6s.)
The Third Floor. Mrs. Dudeney. (Methuen. 6s.)
Little Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century. George Paston. (Grant Richards. 10s. 6d.)
British Power and Thought. Hon. A. S. G. Canning. (Smith, Elder. 6s.)
My Autobiography; a Fragment. F. Max Müller. (Longmans. 12s. 6d.)
John Keats. Vol. IV.: Letters. (Gowans and Gray. 1s.)
Another Englishwoman's Love-Letters. Barry Pain. (Fisher Unwin. 2s.)
The Wizard's Knot. W. Barry. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

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CHEAP EXCURSIONS will be run from EUSTON, KENSINGTON (Addison Road), BROAD STREET, WOLWICH, WILLESDEN JUNCTION, and other London Stations as follows—

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ON WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT, APRIL 3.

to Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Carlisle, Carnforth, Chorley, English Lake District, Fleetwood, Furness Line Stations, Lancaster, Maryport, Morecambe, Preston, St. Helens, Southport, Wigan, &c., returning April 8 and 9.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

to Atherstone, Abergavenny, Abercrombie, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Barmouth, Bettws-y-Coed, Blaenau Ffestiog, Brynmawr, Bullth Wells, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Colwyn Bay, Conwy, Cricketh, Dolgelly, Dolwyddelan, Ebbw Vale, Harlech, Hereford, Holyhead, Llanberis, Llandudno, Llandudno, Llangamarch, Llanwrtyd, Merthyr, Oswestry, Pwllheli, Rhayader, Rhyl, Shrewsbury, Swansea, Tredegar, Welling, Welshpool, Wrexham, &c., returning April 8, 9, and 13.

To Ashbourne, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Burton, Chester, Coventry, Derby, Dudley, Leamington, Leicester, Macclesfield, North Staffordshire Company's Stations, Nuneaton, Rugby, Tamworth, Thorpe Cloud (for Dove Dale), Walsall, Warwick, Wolverhampton, &c., returning April 8 and 9.

To CARLISLE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ayr, Ballater, Banff, Brechin, Buckie, Caithness, Castle Do glas, Crieff, Grimsby, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunkeld, Elgin, Forfar, Fort William, Gourock, Greenock, Inverness, Keith, Kirkcubright, Moffat, Montrose, Nairn, Newton Stewart, Oban, Perth, Strathgairn, Strathpeffer, Whitburn, Wigtown, and other places in Scotland, returning April 8 and 12, or within 16 days.

ON THURSDAY MIDNIGHT, APRIL 4.

to Crewe, Liverpool, Stafford, Warrington, Widnes, Ashton, Manchester, Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, &c., returning April 8 and 9.

ON SATURDAY MIDNIGHT, APRIL 6.

to Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, and Stockport, returning April 8 and 9.

For Times, Fares, and full particulars see Small Bills, which can be obtained at any of the Company's Stations and Town Offices.

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Via Newhaven, Dieppe, and the Valley of the Seine. From Victoria and London Bridge 10 a.m. (1st and 2nd Class), Thursday, April 4, and 8.50 a.m. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class), Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 3 to 6. Fares, 30s. 3d.; 30s. 3d.; 26s. Special Cheaper Return Ticket from Paris to Switzerland and are issued in connection with these Excursions.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON GOOD FRIDAY the Trains will run as on Sundays, except that the 5.15 a.m. Express from London (King's Cross) at ordinary fares will be run to Peterborough, Grantham, Lincoln, Nottingham, Doncaster, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, stopping at the intermediate stations at which it ordinarily calls, and will be continued to York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

The CHEAP WEEK-END TICKETS, usually issued each Friday and Saturday, will be issued on Thursday, April 4, Good Friday, April 6 (if train service admits), or Saturday, April 6, available for return on any day (if train service admits) up to and including Tuesday, April 9, except day of issue.

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to WATERFORD, Clonmel, Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, KILLARNEY, Belfast, Armagh, Enniskillen, Giants' Causeway, &c., for a fortnight or less.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

to Newbury, Savoy, Marlborough, Devizes, Trowbridge, Frome, Wells, YEOVIL, Bridport, Dorchester, WEYMOUTH, &c., to return April 9, 11, or 13; to Swindon, Bath, Bristol, &c., to return April 8, 9, or 13; to WESTON-SUPER-MARE, to return April 8, 9, 11, or 13; to Bridgewater, Tannock, Macclesfield, Tiverton, BARNSTAPLE, Ilfracombe, EXETER, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, King's Bridge, Launceston, PLYMOUTH, Bodmin, Newquay, Falmouth, St. Ives, PENZANCE, &c., to return April 8, 11, or 13; to CIRENCESTER, GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM, Newport, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, Llanelli, Llandovery, Carmarthen, Tenby, NEW MILFORD, &c., to return April 8, 9, or 13; to CORK and KILLARNEY, for a fortnight or less; to Evesham, WORCESTER, Malvern, &c., to return April 9; to OXFORD, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, MANCHESTER, Chester, Birkenhead, LIVERPOOL, &c., to return April 8 or 9; and to Shrewsbury, Hereford, Welshpool, Harlech, Aberystwyth, Llangollen, Dolgelly, Bangor, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvon, &c., to return April 8, 9, or 13.

GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER SUNDAY,

to READING, Pangbourne, Goring, Abingdon, OXFORD, &c., to return same day. Oxford passengers can also return April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

to Swindon, BATH, BRISTOL, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM, Newport, CARDIFF, Swansea, Llanelli, Llandovery, Carmarthen, &c., to return April 8, 9, or 13.

EASTER MONDAY,

to Slough, READING, Newbury, Pangbourne, Goring, Wallingford, &c., to return same day; to Swindon, BATH, BRISTOL, Weston-Super-Mare, CIRENCESTER, GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM, &c., to return same day or April 9 or 13.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS.

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CHEAP TICKETS will be issued by any ordinary train to HAVRE on April 4, 5, and 6, CHERBOURG on April 4 and 6, and to ST. MALO on April 6.

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At 8.30 a.m. for BRIDGWATER, GLASTONBURY, WELLS, RADSTOCK, BATH, and BLANDFORD.

At 8.20 a.m. and 10.25 p.m. for BARNSTAPLE, ILFRACOMBE, LYNTON, BIDEFORD, and TORRINGTON.

At 8.20 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for EXETER, EXMOUTH, OKEHAMPTON, HOLSWORTHY, BUDE, LAUNCESTON, WADEBRIDGE, PADSTOW, BODMIN, TAVISTOCK, DEVONPORT, PLYMOUTH, &c.

At 8.35 a.m. for ANDOVER, MARLBOROUGH, SWINDON, CIRENCESTER, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTER, TEWKESBURY, SALISBURY, TEMPLE-COMBE, YEOVIL, AXMINSTER, SEATON, BUDLEIGH, SALTERTON, SIDMOUTH, &c.

At 10.25 and 11.45 a.m. for SOUTHAMPTON WEST, BROCKENHURST, LYMINGTON, YARMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, POOLE, SWANAGE, DORCHESTER, and WEYMOUTH.

At 11.45 a.m. for CHRISTCHURCH, BOSCOMBE, WIMBORNE, PORTLAND, &c. SPECIAL EXTRA FAST TRAINS will leave WATERLOO as follows—

At 12.25 p.m. for SOUTHAMPTON WEST and BOURNEMOUTH.

At 1.50 p.m. and 2.5 p.m. EXPRESS for BOURNEMOUTH.

At 4.5 p.m. for BOURNEMOUTH express direct.

At 4.40 p.m. for SOUTHAMPTON WEST and BOURNEMOUTH.

At 4.50 p.m. for SOUTHAMPTON WEST, CHRISTCHURCH, and BOURNEMOUTH.

At 5.40 p.m. for SALISBURY, YEOVIL, EXETER, and PLYMOUTH LINES; also to Stations on the SEATON, SIDMOUTH, and BUDLEIGH SALTERTON BRANCHES.

At 6.35 p.m. for BOURNEMOUTH (CENTRAL).

At 9.10 p.m. for CHRISTCHURCH, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH (CENTRAL), and WEYMOUTH.

ON GOOD FRIDAY.

DAY EXCURSIONS from WATERLOO as under—

At 7 a.m. for BASINGSTOKE, WINCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, COWES, &c.

At 7.15 a.m. for PORTSMOUTH, GOSPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, ROMSEY, SALISBURY, and WILTON.

At 7.55 and 8.5 a.m. for SOUTHAMPTON WEST, BROCKENHURST (for the New Forest), and BOURNEMOUTH.

At 8.35 a.m. for PETERSFIELD, MIDHURST, and PORTSMOUTH.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

EXCURSIONS will leave WATERLOO as under, calling at principal Stations, returning on Tuesday, April 9.

At 8.35 a.m. for WINCHESTER, EASTLEIGH, SOUTHAMPTON, NETLEY, GOSPORT, ROMSEY, SALISBURY, YARMOUTH, &c.; also to MARLBOROUGH, SWINDON, CIRENCESTER, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTER, TEWKESBURY, &c., for 3, 6, or 8 days.

At 11.5 a.m. for PETERSFIELD, EAST SOUTHEAST, PORTSMOUTH, RYDE, SHANKLIN, SANDOWN, VENTNOR, NEWPORT, COWES, &c.

For full particulars of above Excursions and arrangements for Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, see Bills and Programmes, which can be obtained at any of the Company's Stations or London Receiving Houses, or from Mr. Sam Fay, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station.

CHAS. J. OWENS, General Manager.

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THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For APRIL. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS—

BLACKSTICK PAPERS. No. 4. By A LONDONER'S LOG-BOOK. III. THE "NYMPHE" AND THE "CLEOPATRE." By W. J. Fletcher. AUSTRALIAN MEMORIES. By F. G. Adams. FATE THE FINGER-POST. By Harold Begbie. THE TALE OF THE GREAT MUTINY. IV. CANNON: THE SIEGE. By 11 Rev. W. H. Fitchett, LL.D. COUNT HANNIBAL. Chapters X-XII. By Stanley J. Weyman.

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THE SOUVENIR OF

"TWELFTH NIGHT,"

PERSONAL.

The King has now held the final reception of the loyal and sympathetic Addresses. More than forty bodies were represented, the most important of which were Trinity College (Dublin), Edinburgh University, the Freemasons of England, the University of Wales, and the Victoria University. His Majesty returned separate replies to the Addresses of a few specially favoured bodies; while to the rest, a somewhat miscellaneous congeries, a joint general reply was returned. The King and Queen recently inspected the State rooms and private apartments at Buckingham Palace, where the alterations necessary to fit the Palace for regular occupation have already been begun. The Queen reached Copenhagen on Saturday evening, and was received with much enthusiasm by the populace.

The Right Rev. Angus Macfarlane, D.D., the Roman Catholic Bishop-elect of Dunkeld, presented his Papal Commission to the Chapter this week, and will be consecrated on the first day of May. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy was re-established in Scotland not so many years ago; but in that short time many vacancies have occurred in sees filled sometimes by men already well-stricken in years, and sometimes by missionaries with an uphill task that soon exhausted their strength. The *doyen* of the hierarchy is

Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow, who has reached the venerable age of eighty-four. The Bishop-elect of Dunkeld, who is fifty-eight years of age, formerly acted as Archbishop Eyre's secretary, and afterwards as Administrator of the Glasgow archdiocese.

Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer desire to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons on the South African settlement. It is impossible to see what rational purpose would be served by awarding such a distinction to men who separated themselves from Mr. Schreiner in order to shield the Cape rebels even from the mildest penalties. The House of Commons has more serious business than that of listening to apologies of that sort from Messrs. Merriman and Sauer.

Lord Rosebery has been dropping a few judicious words in Paris about friendly relations between France and England. In spite of the scare-mongers on both sides, those relations remain unimpaired. Some of our wisacres fixed last autumn for a French invasion, and talked amazing nonsense about the concentration of French troops near the coast. It was hoped that the public would take alarm and prevent the despatch of troops to South Africa.

Sir Edward Grey has made the best comment on the demand for the recall of Sir Alfred Milner. He said that Sir Alfred's successor would find his position untenable. To recall the Governor of the Transvaal for the sake of "conciliating" the Dutch would simply alienate the British colonists in South Africa, and leave the Dutch in their original temper.

It is proposed that a memorial of Prince Christian Victor should be organised in a fund to endow beds in the Princess Christian Cottage Homes. There could not be a more touching and appropriate commemoration of Queen Victoria's grandson, who died in the service of his country.

The Duke of Cornwall and York's suite on the *Ophir* is a very representative one. It comprises the Chaplain, the Doctor, the Secretary, the Assistant-Secretary, and the Aides-de-camp and Attachés, whose duties on such an expedition cannot be so strictly scheduled as they may be upon land. Everybody on board ship has to be generally useful, if need be. Understudies are not within reach. This principle animates the whole staff that the Duke has with him; and nobody more so, we may be sure, than Commander B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N.

It is twenty-four years since that gallant officer entered the Navy. He became Lieutenant in 1887, and has been Commander for nearly two years.

Mr. Kruger's friends in Belgium have an imaginative faculty which is not dismayed by the decline of the Boer cause. From Brussels it is announced that General French was captured by General Botha, and released on parole. He broke his parole, was recaptured and shot. To the brilliant fancy that invented this tale may be ascribed the belief that Mr. Kruger thinks the time has come to pay Mr. McKinley a visit, and talk about arbitration.

The King has given a thousand guineas to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund. That fact was announced in a letter from Sir Dighton Probyn read on Tuesday afternoon at an influentially attended Mansion House meeting held in the memorial's interest. Mr. Balfour moved, Sir William Harcourt seconded, and Mr. Chamberlain supported a resolution proposing the erection of a personal memorial in front of Buckingham Palace, a proposal to which the King had given his cordial adhesion. The Mansion House meeting did the same, and the sum of £16,000 was there and then subscribed towards carrying it into effect.

The national memorial of Queen Victoria is to be erected in the Mall, and is expected to take the shape of an imposing building, with a statue of the Queen and subsidiary groups of statuary. This is so serious an undertaking from the artistic point of view that much anxiety prevails as to the choice of architect and sculptor. London has never been happy in its memorial sculpture, and the present opportunity is a very severe test of its aesthetic resources.

A new Mahdi was lately reported to have appeared in Central Africa. His powers of holiness had a remarkable but short-lived repute. Unlike most Mahdis, he drooped under criticism. At a conference of chiefs he was so much disturbed by doubters that he said he would rather not live any longer. So he retired to a secluded spot, and simply died. The chiefs seem to have conducted a post-mortem examination without discovering any ordinary cause of death. When a Chinaman commits suicide at a neighbour's door, that is supposed to be a crushing rebuke to the neighbour. It is not stated whether the Uganda chiefs are crushed or relieved.

Miss Charlotte Yonge died on Sunday, March 24, at Otterbourne, near Winchester, where seventy-eight years ago she was born. The daughter of Mr. William Crawley Yonge, J.P., some time of the 52nd Regiment, she was educated at home, principally by her parents, and early began that career of authorship which gained for her an immense influence over girls, and a popular reputation



THE LATE MISS CHARLOTTE YONGE, NOVELIST.

in the Victorian era of letters. Her first story, "Shivery-down," written when she was eighteen, was sedulously corrected by her father, as if it had been a home-lesson, which, indeed, it was; and it appeared in book-form in 1850 under the title of "Kenneth; or, The Rearguard of the Grand Army." From this we pass quickly to names that are household words, "Heartsease," "The Daisy Chain," "Dynevor Terrace," "Countess Kate," "The Clever Woman of the Family," and "The Heir of Redclyffe"—a book which made itself felt by a group of young men at Oxford that included William Morris and Burne-Jones. Canon Dixon, whom Rossetti praised, declares this book to be "unquestionably one of the finest in the world." The present generation has its own standards. The great circulation of these volumes depended perhaps in part on their high (and High Church) moral tone and atmosphere, rather than on their strictly literary merits. Nobody grudged to Miss Yonge the popularity that might have been—and by others has been—far less deservedly and honourably won. Miss Yonge served for thirty years as editor of the *Monthly Packet*, and she took a keen interest in the Winchester High School for Girls, where a University Scholarship was not long ago founded by friends and admirers in her name. The profits of "The Daisy Chain" (£2000) she gave towards the erection of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand; and the proceeds of the sale of "The Heir of Redclyffe" fitted out a missionary schooner for Bishop Selwyn.

Now that Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A., is in his ninety-eighth year, the public follows with peculiar concern the course of the catarrh with which he has been visited this week. Painters are not, as a rule, a long-lived race; and among the centenarians of artists now often celebrated, Mr. Sidney Cooper's will be quite unique if he himself can take part in festivities marking the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon celebrate next month their golden wedding. Other people are to celebrate it for them too, a subscription having been opened in Ripon for the purpose of providing a Nurses' Home and a

Recreation Ground for Children. No commemoration could be made more likely to please both Lord and Lady Ripon, who have managed to bring kind hearts and coronets out of the poet's antithesis and into juxtaposition. Lord Ripon did much for the nursing profession when he was in India, and he has always been an authority on the training of the young, which belongs hardly more to the schoolroom than to the playground.

It is startling to think that if Lord Roberts had proposed to enter the Army by way of Sandhurst he would have been rejected. The first test of the candidate for Sandhurst is his weight. If he does not weigh 9 st. he is declared unfit for a military career. Small wonder that a War Office Committee has been appointed at last to consider whether Sandhurst is a boon to the nation.

The Very Rev. George David Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, whose death is announced as the result of heart failure, was born seventy-three years ago in Edinburgh, where his father was known as a distinguished advocate and, in due course, as Lord Justice-General. As a boy the future Dean saw Walter Scott and knew Lockhart. From the Edinburgh Academy he passed to Charterhouse and to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1851, and where his agreeable manners and conversation secured for him a large circle of friends. A curacy at Kidderminster, a charge at Hagley, and then the vicarage of Kidderminster, preceded Dr. Boyle's appointment as Honorary Canon of Worcester and finally as Dean of Salisbury. His pen was not idle; for he wrote a book about his "Likes and Dislikes," and also a volume of "Characters and Episodes of the Great Rebellion," founded on Lord Clarendon's History.

The excommunication of Count Tolstoy by the Russian Holy Synod does not appear to have cast a gloom over his mind. Since the thunderbolt was launched, Tolstoy has been cheered in the streets of Moscow. The excommunication appears to have been provoked by his letter to the Czar begging that the families of certain Russian exiles in Canada should be allowed to join them. In this petition there was some very plain speaking about M. Pobiedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, who thinks that freedom for any opinion save his own is a pestilent heresy.

Mr. Carnegie is still distributing his wealth with both hands. He has already given away five millions sterling. He proposes to endow Greater New York with free libraries on conditions which, according to some of his critics, will compel the community to spend more than it receives from Mr. Carnegie. But there are always people to carp at philanthropic millionaires.

Mr. Reeves, the Agent-General for New Zealand, made an amusing speech lately about the Press and the English spring. March, he said, might be going out like a lamb; but it was New Zealand lamb, which came to this country in a frozen state. From the penny papers, said Mr. Reeves, we learned everything that had happened in the world the previous day, and from the halfpenny papers we learned all that and a great deal more.

Craig-y-Nôs, Madame Patti's Welsh castle, is to be sold by auction in June.

The much-discussed vacancy in the Indian Commandership-in-Chief has been followed by the appointment of General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K.C.B., the success of whose provisional tenure of the post has justified his confirmation in it. Born in 1840, he was educated at Cheltenham, and at the age of seventeen entered the Indian Army. It took him thirty-two years to become a General. Meantime he had served in the Indian Mutiny with Hodson's Horse; in the North-West Frontier Expedition of 1893; in the Abyssinian War; in the Afghan War of 1878, and in the Sudan War of 1885. Later on he commanded the Chin Hills Expedition, and three years ago was with the Tirah Expedition. Sir Arthur has been twice married, his second wife being Constance Gabrielle Roberts, daughter of Mr. Godfrey Shaw.

Lucchesi, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, finds prison life so monotonous that he has threatened to murder the warders. He has accordingly been put in a subterranean cell, where there is no light, and food is introduced by a revolving door. Yet on grounds of humanity the death penalty was abolished in Switzerland.



THE LATE VERY REV. G. D. BOYLE, Dean of Salisbury.



SIR A. POWER PALMER, New Commander-in-Chief in India.



COMMANDER B. G. GODFREY-FAUSSETT, R.N., Of the Suite of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

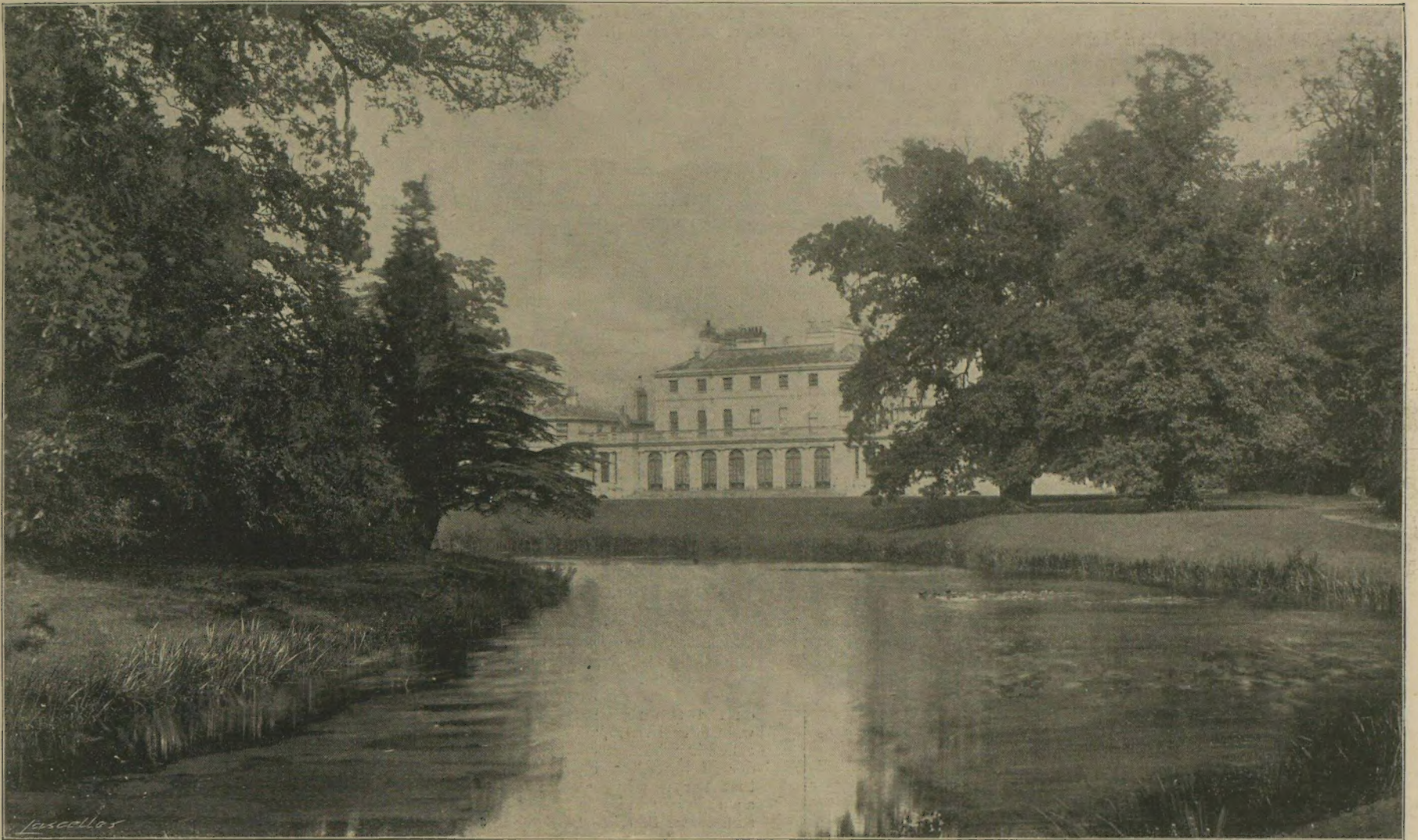
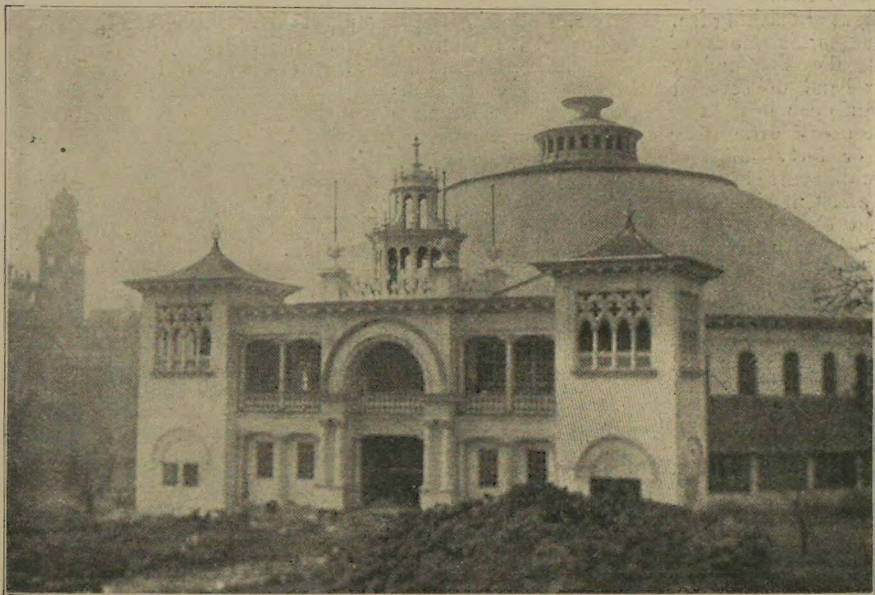


Photo. Hills and Saunders.

FROGMORE HOUSE; WHERE KING EDWARD WILL RESIDE DURING THE ALTERATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.



GLASGOW EXHIBITION: THE CONCERT HALL.



GLASGOW EXHIBITION: THE FAÇADE TO KELVINGROVE PARK.



GLASGOW EXHIBITION: THE CHIEF ENTRANCE, IN SANDYFORD STREET.



GLASGOW EXHIBITION: THE CANADIAN PAVILION.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ACCESSION EMBASSIES.

The Special Embassies charged with the announcement of the King's accession have now all set out upon their circuits. Earl Carrington (with whom are the Earl of Harewood and others) had the good fortune to be accredited to France, Spain, and Portugal. If he was delighted with Paris, Paris was delighted with him, and very cordial was the welcome given him on all hands for the sake of the King, his master, and his own. Carriages from the Elysée conveyed, on March 20, the mission to President Loubet, with a squadron of cavalry for escort, and a battalion of infantry to welcome them with military honours, while the band gave "God Save the King." Conducted by General Dubois to the President, Earl Carrington made his statement (which was hardly news), adding an expression of the warm satisfaction felt by the King on account of the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the Republic. The President, in a courtly reply, congratulated himself on the choice of Earl Carrington as the King's Messenger, and reciprocated

British bondholders interested in that line; and various confusing transfers preceded the acts of the British which have been interpreted as a trespass. Under these circumstances the Government of St. Petersburg and our own entered at once into a compact that the troops on each side should be withdrawn, and that an amicable arrangement should be achieved by diplomacy to put an end to what, after all, is an entirely local and insignificant cause of contention.

A BOER SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

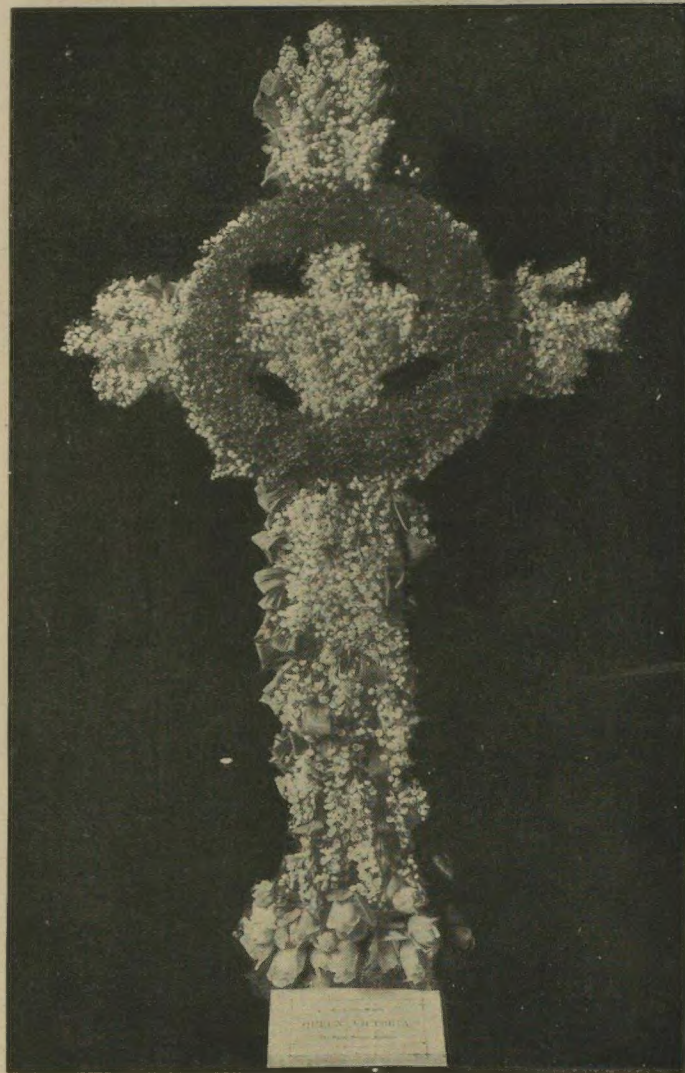
The letter reproduced in facsimile on this page was sent by the Boer Commandant, George Brand, to Major de Burgh, who was at the head of a party of the 61st (2nd Dublin) Yeomanry in Cape Colony. The British force was completely surrounded by the enemy, but Major de Burgh's reply to the letter sent to him under a flag of truce was "No surrender." Immediately the Boer envoys reached a place of safety, the enemy opened fire upon the Yeomanry, killing five horses and wounding three men. They then again advanced with a white flag, and Major Burgh surrendered in order to save useless bloodshed.

NIAGARA
IN WINTER.

Niagara in winter is something to be seen—and heard. The Indian who called the record waterfall "Niagara," called it "the thunder of water," and that term, which applies during summer weather, has its greatest force when the softer sound of the overflowing of many waters goes to the accompaniment of crashing ice. The hundred million tons of water which fall every hour defy the staying hand of severest frost. No grip can hold them on their descent of 336 ft. during the thirty or forty miles of their northward course between Lakes Erie and Ontario. Over 50 ft. of that slope occurs in the rapids just above the falls. The Horseshoe Cataract has a further and direct downpour of 158 ft. in perpendicular depth on the Canadian side; and, on the American side, falls 9 ft. further. The water carries with it in winter-time immense masses of ice, which congeal into strange shapes the little side alleys and shallow rivulets.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The first International Exhibition of the twentieth century will be opened by the Duke of Fife at Glasgow on Thursday,

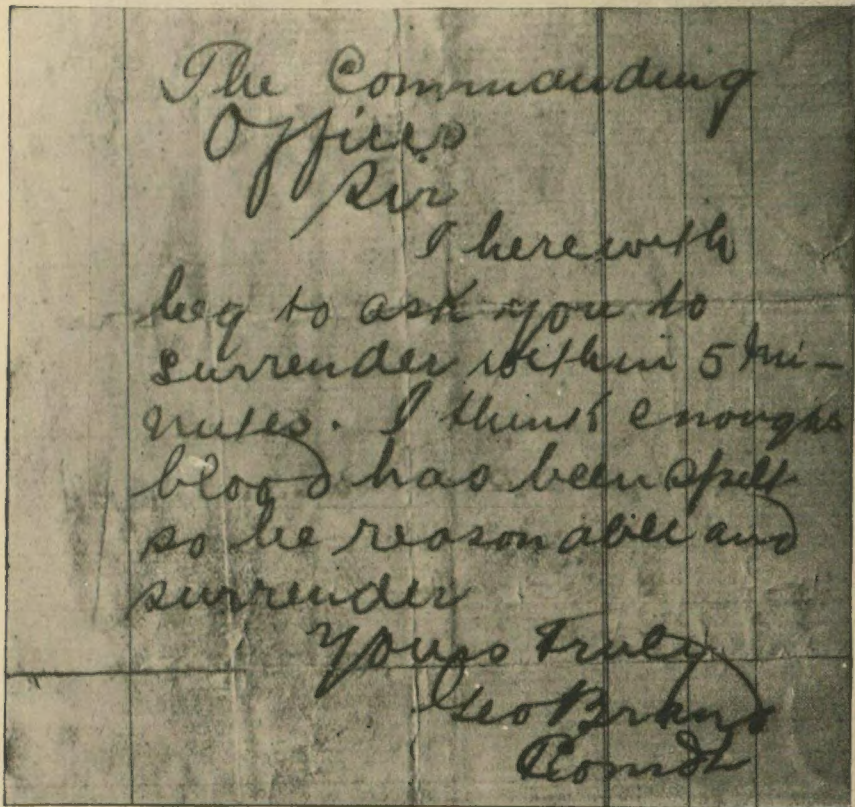


FLORAL CROSS PLACED ON QUEEN VICTORIA'S TOMB
BY THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS ON ST PATRICK'S DAY.

May 2. Following the example of their predecessors in 1888, the executive committee chose as the site Kelvingrove Park, the beautiful public pleasure-ground at the west end of the city, through which the river Kelvin flows. The Exhibition enclosure is one hundred acres in extent, and the main buildings have a total length of nearly half a mile. They have been designed by Mr. James Miller, I.A., Glasgow, and the estimated cost is £74,000. They consist of a main industrial hall 700 ft. and a machinery hall 500 ft. in length, the two being joined by a grand avenue 1200 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high. The style of architecture is Spanish Renaissance, and the dominating feature of the design is a great central dome, 160 ft. in height. The apex of the dome is crowned by a colossal figure, symbolising Electricity.

LAUNCHING OF NEW WAR-SHIPS.

The launching of war-ships, exceptional in number and size, has been a significant feature, though an unplanned one, of the beginning of Edward the Seventh's reign. Early this month the *Montagu*, the *Albemarle*, and the



A BOER SUMMONS TO SURRENDER: LETTER FROM COMMANDANT BRAND TO THE
COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE IRISH YEOMANRY.

good wishes for the amity of the two nations. The members of the Embassy dined at the Elysée in the evening.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "OPHIR."

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday last week, having encountered some rough weather. The *Ophir* went to her anchorage through the ships of the Channel Squadron, dressed for the occasion, and vociferous with salutes. The Duke and Duchess on landing were received by the Governor, and had a hearty welcome from the population. Festivities on land by day were varied by dinner-parties on board the *Ophir* in the evening; and the *Majestic* was visited by the Duke before the *Ophir* left Gibraltar for Malta in fine weather, and with a popular "send-off." Wireless communication on Sunday conveyed to Valetta from the *Ophir* a message of its approach, and by noon on Monday the royal party landed and went to the Governor's Palace, in front of which was afterwards held a review of the garrison. The next day the Duke opened an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, and there was a dinner-party on board the *Ophir*.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Boundary-lines of a somewhat extensive area on the left bank of the Pei-ho River, which Russia claimed last autumn as hers by right of conquest, have been the cause of an unwelcome misunderstanding between the Russian guards and our own. The British wanted to make a railway siding where the Russians claimed to make a road. At one time a breach of the peace seemed to be imminent. A company of the Hong-Kong Regiment, with fixed bayonets, faced the possible foe, while two companies of Madras Pioneers were kept in reserve by Major Johnson. Communication was at once established between the respective Governments. General Barrow, in the absence of Sir A. Gaselee, had long consultations with Sir E. Satow, who found thus early an opportunity to display the diplomacy requisite to avert what might have been the beginnings of a terrible war; and, as a measure of precaution, the number of guards was reduced to twenty-seven on each side. After four or five days of stress, General Lorne Campbell and General Wogack received instructions from their Governments, and submitted them to Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, but were informed by him that any intervention on his part would be outside his jurisdiction. Great relief, therefore, was felt when on Friday afternoon, last week, Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords made a pacific announcement of terms of settlement. The disputed area comprises plots of land which belong to the Northern Chinese Railway Administration, and therefore forms part of the security of



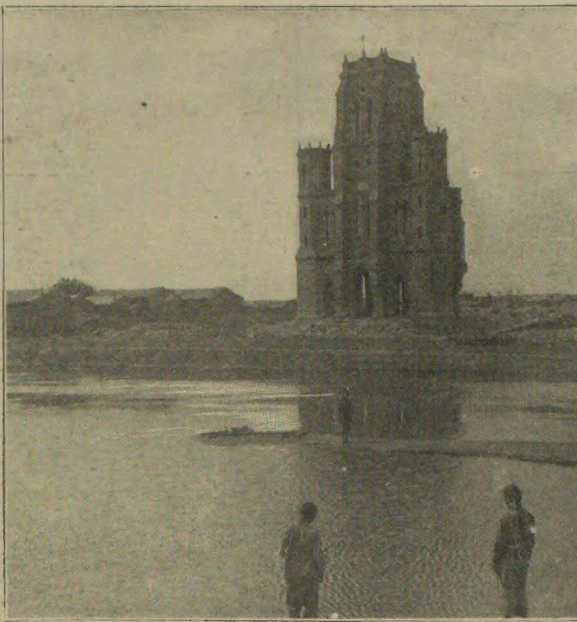
NIAGARA IN WINTER: THE FALLS ON FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

Photo. Dunlop.

Drake left the stocks at Devonport, Chatham, and Pembroke. A day later and another dockyard—that at Portsmouth—put the cruiser *Kent* into the water. These events, preceded closely by the launching of the *Russell*, the *Good Hope*, and the *Bacchante*, were followed by the putting afloat of the *Duncan* at the yard of the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall. The *Montagu* and the *Albemarle*, which are ships of the same type as the *Russell*, displace, each of them, 14,000 tons, and carry four 12-inch and 12 6-inch guns, mounted under armoured protection, with many smaller quick-firing pieces. The *Duncan*, *Albemarle*, *Montagu*, and *Russell* are 428 ft. in over-all length, 75 ft. in extreme breadth, and their speed is eighteen knots an hour. The *Drake*, an armoured cruiser of the *Good Hope* type, is of 14,100 tons displacement, is 500 ft. long, and is of 30,000 indicated horse-power. It is interesting to note that, when the *Kent* was named by Lady Hotham, the *Montagu* by Lady Charles Scott, the *Albemarle* by Lady Kennedy, and the *Drake* by Mrs. Lort-Phillips, Australian wine was used in each case for the christening.

CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING AT WESTMINSTER.

The fifth annual meeting of the General Committee was held in the Large Hall at the Church House, Westminster, on Friday, March 22. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by Lord Ashcombe, Lord Balcarras, M.P., Mr. A. G. Boscawen, M.P., Mr. L. T. Dibdin, K.C., the Rev. H. Granville Dickson, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton-Gell, the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor, Canon Hensley Henson, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and others. The first resolution, moved by Lord Ashcombe, and seconded by the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson was: "That this meeting declares the need for continued and



RUINS OF THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL, TIENTSIN.
COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

company's chairman as a brother of the Colonial Secretary. The ramifications of various firms which hold Chamberlain money and take Government contracts were gone into; and, despite various certain minor mistakes—"on both

the close of a trial lasting nearly a week, by awarding, not the "substantial damages" demanded by Sir Edward Clarke, but the sum of £200. In a second case, brought by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, against the same newspaper company, a settlement was reached on the basis of a withdrawal of imputations, admitted to be inaccurate, and the payment of £1500 damages.

THE ANTARCTIC SHIP "DISCOVERY."

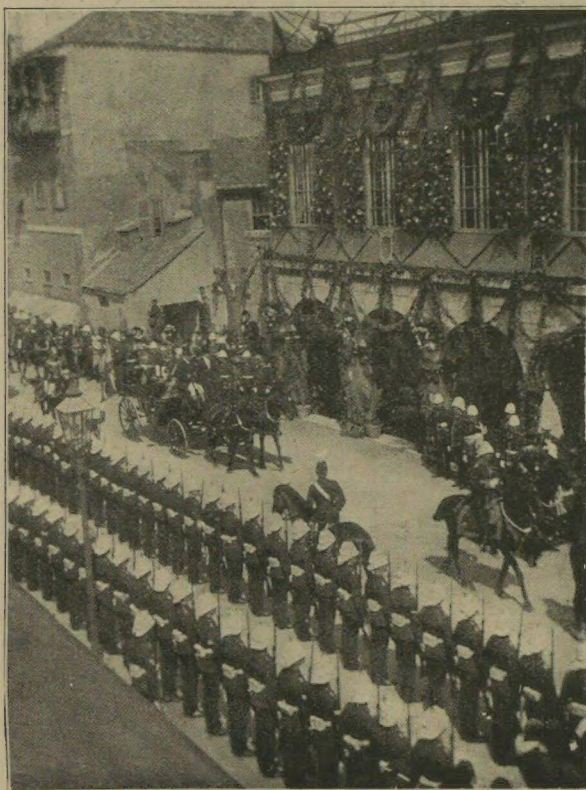
On Thursday, last week, at the yard of the Dundee Shipbuilders' Company, was launched the ship which has been in construction for over a year for the purpose of taking the National Antarctic Expedition to the lands and seas around the South Pole. To Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, the expedition is mainly due; and it was Lady Markham who performed the ceremony of naming the ship the *Discovery*. As in name, so in aim, says the old saw; and so, too, in performance, in this instance is the confident hope. Mr. W. E. Smith, Chief Constructor to the Admiralty, has drawn up the specifications with excellent forethought.

FROGMORE HOUSE.

The King, who is to spend the Easter recess at Windsor, and who has visited the Castle within the last few days to sanction the suggested alterations and repairs, is reported to have the intention of occupying Frogmore House while the Castle's rehabilitation is in progress. The Duchess of Kent was delighted with it when it was in her occupation—so much so that when she died, her daughter decided she should be buried where she had so happily lived.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

Practice of the crews during the last week of training has resulted in a marvellous improvement on both sides.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK
PROCEEDING TO LUNCHEON AT THE MESS-HOUSE
OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, GIBRALTAR.



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK AT GIBRALTAR: MR. MOSLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
PRESENTING AN ADDRESS FROM THE TOWNSPEOPLE.

systematic efforts to disseminate among all classes of society an accurate knowledge of the history and work of the Church of England, to defend her against attack, and to preserve to the people the great benefits which they derive from her endowments and from the national position which she occupies." An address by the Archbishop followed.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CASE.

The libel suit brought by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain against the *Star* and *Morning Leader* gave the Lord Chief Justice the first sensational litigation that had a smile in it. Recovered from the Bennett case, he reappeared on the Bench when Sir Edward Clarke rose to address a jury and a crowded court on the plaintiff's behalf. Though the Colonial Secretary was not in the case, and had been advised that he had no case of his own, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain came into court as the Minister's brother. He said he was "vilified" by his brother's political enemies; and the association was driven home by the letters sent by one of Mr. Chamberlain's firms to Governors of Colonies in which orders were solicited and an allusion made to the

sides," said the Lord Chief Justice—the point left to the jury was that very delicate one of the dividing line between fair comment and comment that is not fair. This they did, at

Oxford, at first very "short" when they arrived at Putney, had acquired a steadiness of swing that left little to be desired. Cambridge, though still somewhat ragged, were a strong crew, and the race to be decided to-day promised to be as close and keen a contest as we have seen for years.

THE AVALANCHE ON THE SIMPLON.

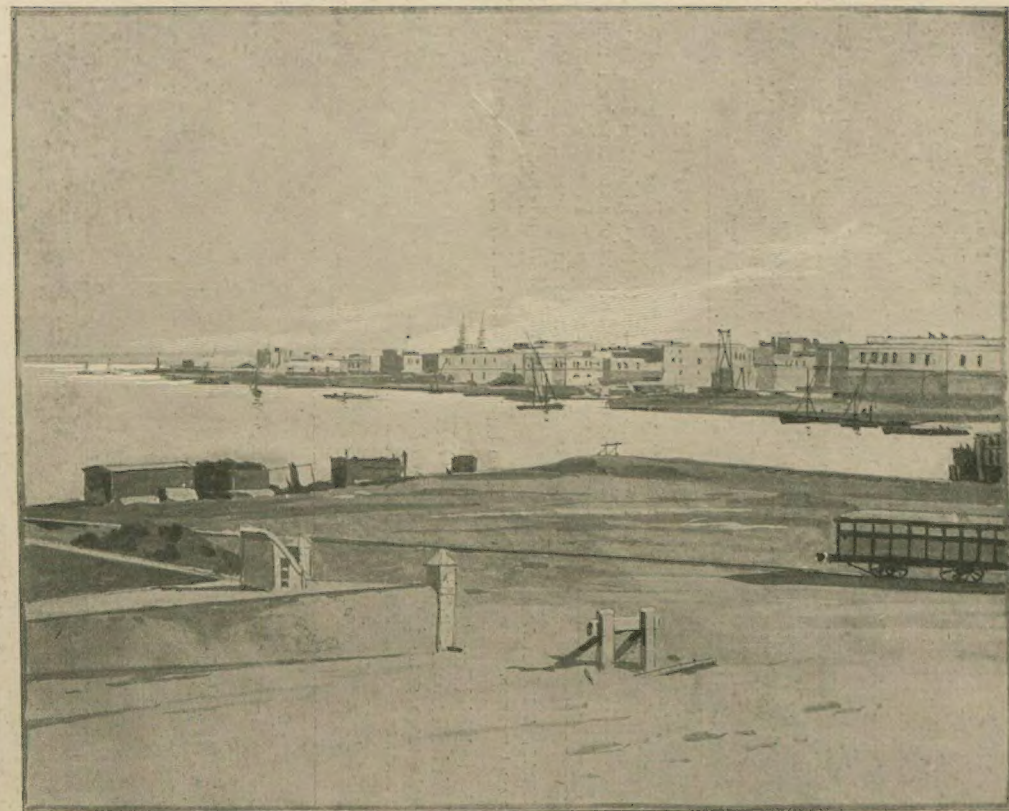
Full details of the great avalanche that occurred on the Simplon have not yet been received, but it is believed that the fall is due to the breaking off of a portion of the Rossboden Glacier. The cubic contents of the mass of snow and ice which has fallen are estimated at from ten to fifteen million cubic metres, and according to the latest reports damage has been considerable: more than a score of huts and barns have been destroyed, and two women have been killed. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Falls of hanging glaciers are by no means uncommon, and similar slips have occurred on the Weisshorn and Altels glaciers. The Simplon coach-road from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola, on the Italian side of the Alps, is believed to have been seriously damaged.



THE AVALANCHE ON THE SIMPLON: THE VILLAGE OF SIMPLON.



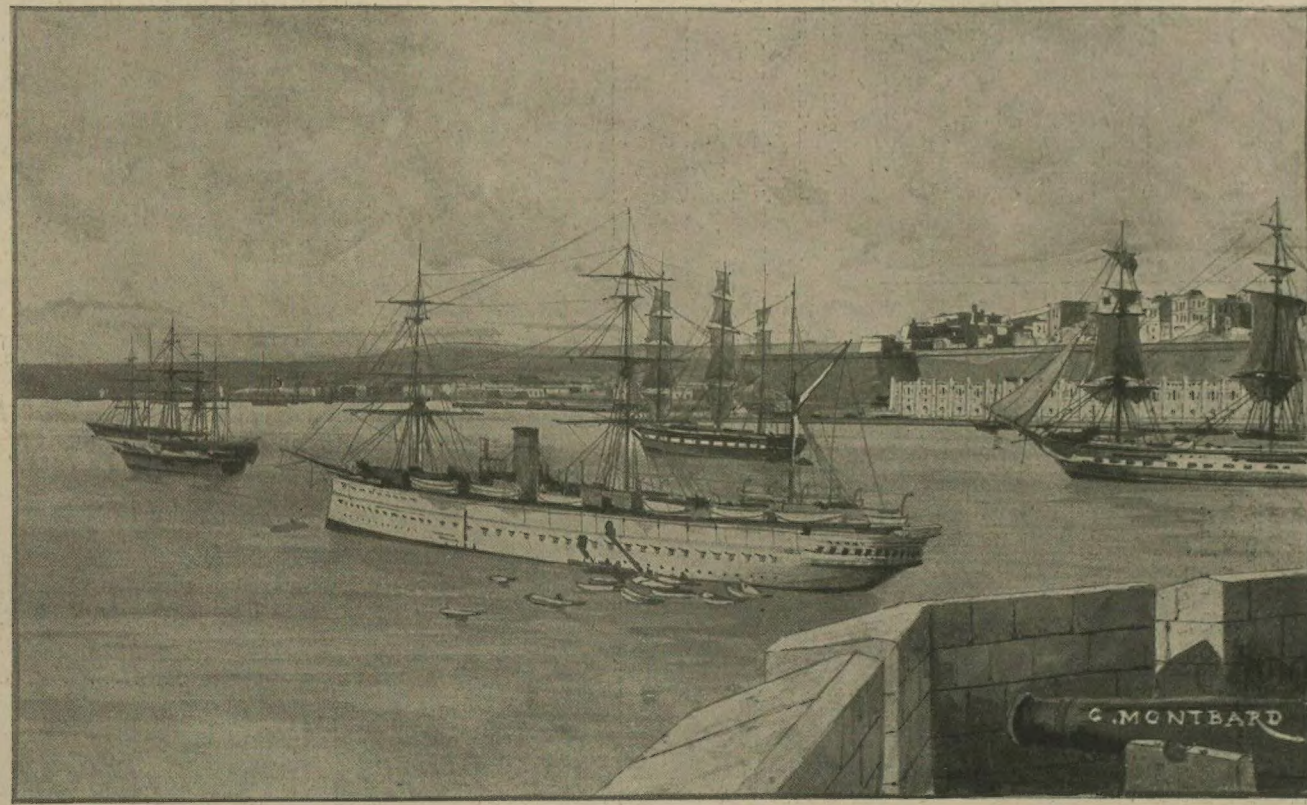
COLOMBO, CEYLON.



SUEZ.



GIBRALTAR.



GRAND HARBOUR, MALTA.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK'S TOUR: NOTABLE HALTING-PLACES ON THE ROUTE.

Drawn by G. Montbard, from Photographs by Frith, Reigate.



A SENSE OF DUTY

BY W. PETT RIDGE.

Illustrated by GYNNING KING

memory. Not so! Miss Spanswick still controlled his mind, but she was sometimes assisted and sometimes kept in check by that stern sense of duty which, for a brief period only, she had unknowingly routed. As proof that she had still a good share in his thoughts, he was at the gates of the Polytechnic that night a good forty minutes before her class finished; to his great regret, there was no rain. He would have joined the class for elocution but that the study seemed, for a railway-man, puerile.

"Oh!" said Miss Spanswick with surprise as she came out strapping up her books. "Fancy running across you again."

"It's a small world," remarked Mr. Childs. "Let me carry your books for you." Miss Spanswick protested. "I know they're not heavy," agreed Mr. Childs with an effort at humour. "That's why I offered."

"You're full of your nonsense," said Miss Spanswick coquettishly. Mr. Childs, who was in mufti, fixed his hat on one side and hummed jauntily. "And you've got a new necktie on, too."

"Have I?" said Mr. Childs with innocence. "I didn't notice. I've got a drawer full of 'em at home."

"Are you," asked the girl hesitatingly—"are you in the haberdashery line, may I ask?"

"Heavens, no!" he answered. "Do I look it?"

"It's so difficult to tell from appearances," she remarked, sedately. "Mother says you should never go by looks. I told her about your kindly lending me your mac the other night."

"What did she say?"

"Oh," said Miss Spanswick bashfully, "I'd rather not tell you." Mr. Childs insisted.

"She said—well, she said it was rather forward of me to have accepted the loan of it, and that she didn't know what young girls were coming to. Mother," she added excusingly, "is very particular."

"I don't blame her," said Mr. Childs judiciously. "It's her duty. Mustn't lose sight of duty."

"To a certain extent, I think you're right."

"I know I am." Mr. Childs dodged a lamppost and came to her side again.

"You haven't asked me yet what I do for a living," he said awkwardly.

"Didn't like to," remarked Miss Spanswick.

"I'm on the railway," he whispered.

"Really? Calling out names of stations?"

"No," he retorted sharply. "I don't call out the names of stations, and I ain't a signal-post, and I'm not a lump of oily waste, and I ain't——"

"Well," said Miss Spanswick distantly, "let's know what you *do* do."

Mr. Childs made a frank statement, including in this the fact that he wore uniform (at this Miss Spanswick remarked that she had better say good-night), but adding hastily that he hoped some day to be a relieving stationmaster (on which Miss Spanswick, relenting, said that now he had walked so far he might as well come all the way). To this Mr. Childs willingly agreed, and Miss Spanswick, becoming now more confidential, told him what occupation her father had

She permitted him to walk by her side, holding his umbrella over her.

THE two young people met at a Polytechnic, where he attended classes for arithmetic, a study to which in his Board-school days he had paid too little attention; she was taking a term in elocution for better and more commendable appearance at Christmas parties in Hatcham. The first really happy evening in his life—and he could look back on as many years as nineteen—was a rainy one, on which occasion she consented (after declining three times) to wear his macintosh home; permitting him also to walk by her side holding his umbrella over her to the detriment of his own bowler hat, but to the perfect safety of the feather and fur which adorned her pretty head. For two days this incident had a most disturbing effect: he passed third-class passengers in second-class compartments without collecting the difference of fares or any word of reprimand. His colleagues on the Flying Scud observed this, and desire for promotion being just then extremely keen, they took no steps in the matter, but allowed him to continue in his dreamy, absent-minded state, hoping that this would place him *hors du concours*. To their regret, however, Mr. Childs appeared on the third morning with all his usual self-possession and alertness, hunting ticketless passengers and those whom desire to mix with good society impelled to travel in a class of carriage superior to that for which they held a ticket. He brought at the end of the day's sport to the Chief Inspector such an extremely good bag that that excellent official declared, with tears in his eyes, it reminded him of his own young days. I hope it will not be thought from this that Mr. Childs had forgotten Miss Spanswick, and that her trim young figure had faded from his

followed, and suggested that if by chance he should ever meet her mother, he should proclaim himself not as one of the Flying Scud, but by slight effort at anticipation, in which there could surely be no harm, as an official of higher grade. Mr. Childs had not had time to consider this proposition when they reached Miss Spanswick's house, and there at the gate, with a white lace shawl over her head, stood Miss Spanswick's mother.

"Don't be frightened," urged the young lady in an undertone. "She can't eat you."

Miss Spanswick's mother indeed showed no signs of any such inordinate appetite, but she did exhibit a haughtiness of manner which, under the circumstances, was perhaps excusable; keeping the conversation strictly to topics of Imperial interest, and arguing from a strong Conservative standpoint with so much decision that Mr. Childs relinquished all his own opinions in order to agree with her. When Mr. Childs, at the gate, had given up every political principle that he had held for the past two years, Mrs. Spanswick offered a reluctant invitation to step inside and take half a glass of her home-made wine. Here it was that Mr. Childs scored. He declined on the grounds that it was time all hard-working people were a-bed, and then, to his great delight, found himself honoured with a command to attend tea on the following Sunday afternoon. He lifted his hat twice on leaving the ladies, and hearing as he left a remark from Mrs. Spanswick to the effect that he was really almost gentlemanly, went home scarlet with self-content. During the remaining days of the week he pursued his official work with determination and spirit. Did a season-ticket holder, albeit well known to him, leave his passport at home, Ticket-Examiner Childs insisted on his name and address; and gave him stern warning to use more care in future; did a third-class old lady blunder in excitement to a second-class compartment, Ticket-Examiner Childs extracted from her the last halfpenny of the excess fare; did a cautious lad fix his ticket inside his hat for safety and straightway forget its whereabouts, Ticket-Examiner Childs it was who ordered him from the train, threatening him with all the penalties of law. He tracked an ingenious ticketless man who had said lightly in passing the barrier "Season!" and had given by error the name and address of a friend, and ran him to earth so successfully that the mistaken passenger wailed for mercy, offering in his distress a bribe of one sovereign, which Ticket-Examiner Childs indignantly declined, with the result that he received the following day from a City Alderman a gratifying compliment, while the defendant was treated in a different manner. At tea on Sunday afternoon, where he, to ingratiate himself more perfectly, ate of a cake that had been manufactured by Miss Spanswick's own fair hands, he endeavoured to relate this most agreeable incident; but Mrs. Spanswick preferred to keep the conversation at a loftier height, talking learnedly of German Princesses, and ready to give facts and figures in regard to their exact relationship to English royalty at a moment's notice. Mrs. Spanswick had, it appeared, once been companion to a lady of admirable breeding; from remarks later, it seemed that her position had been really that of a lady's-maid; but the description which she

preferred could not be called untruthful, and it evidently pleased her to recall the gorgeous days when she rode second-class at the expense of someone else. She quelled Mr. Childs' desire to talk of railway work by bitter complaint of the inconvenience of third-class carriages, the slowness of the trains, and the dearth of fares. Mr. Childs, fearful of being held personally responsible for each and all of these things, withheld speech, conquered his desire to proclaim his personal excellence as a railway official, and, listening to Mrs. Spanswick, worshipped her daughter. It was happiness to see her clear away the tea-things, to observe the dainty way in which she whisked off the table-cloth, to hear her voice in the kitchen upbraiding the small servant. Later he was permitted to conduct the young woman to church, where it was easy to imagine a marriage ceremony: out of sheer gratitude he ostentatiously placed one shilling in the offertory-bag.

"You find Ma a little peculiar, I daresay," said Miss Spanswick, on her way home.

"Not more than most I've met."

Miss Spanswick coughed and remained silent.

"Have I said anything wrong?" he demanded anxiously.

"What do you mean by 'most'?" asked the young lady distantly. "Have you met many young ladies' mothers?"

"Don't misunderstand me," begged Mr. Childs fervently. "I've never took to anyone like I've taken to you."

"Sure?"

"Positive!" he said.

"I'm sure I can't imagine what you can see in me," said Miss Spanswick modestly.

"Why," he whispered, pressing her arm, "you're the most beautiful girl in the world."

"Don't be so silly."

"I dream about you day and night."

"You shouldn't," she said reprovingly. "Not by day, at any rate. You ought to give all your attention to business in the daytime."

"I do," he remarked; "I do. I perform my official duties in a way that everyone admires. Only last week—"

"I should love to live in the country," sighed Miss Spanswick as they turned into her road. "I do get so tired of houses and houses and nothing but houses. Give me a garden and a lawn and a few flowers, and I should be as happy as the days are long."

"And a husband," murmured Mr. Childs in her ear.

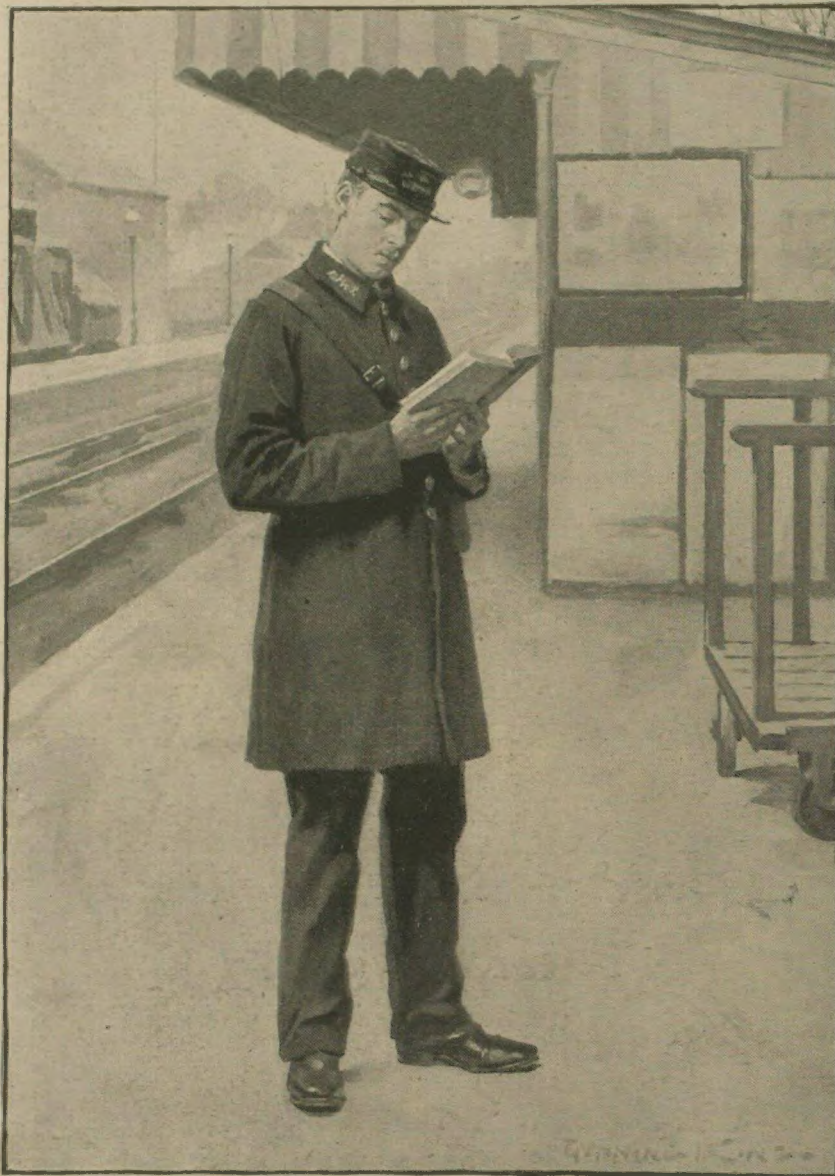
"Oh, do leave off with your nonsense," begged the delighted Miss Spanswick. "You don't mean half what you say."

"I don't say half what I mean," he declared.

"Goodness knows," said the girl with a fine assumption of despair, "where I can go to look for a husband."

"You needn't look far."

"I shall most certainly have to give you a good slap,"



He remained at the station studying a novel treating of high society.

said Miss Spanswick sportively, "if you say such dreadful things. And look here. If you thought—I'm sure you don't mind my mentioning it—but if you thought of making me let you kiss me this evening, wouldn't it be as well to do so here between the lamps instead of waiting until—don't be in a hurry, now—until we reach our gate?"

He had to leave her at the gate, for no mention came of supper, but this mattered the less, in that Mr. Childs could not have eaten food that night. Although it was Sunday night, and Mr. Childs came of a Sussex family possessing demure principles, he danced his way home singing to himself light-heartedly, in a way that caused other people in the main road to turn and watch him curiously.

"Off his head," was the general comment.

Whatever dissociation there had been on the Sunday between his head and the rest of his body, Monday morning found it screwed on correctly, and Mr. Childs bore it sternly to his duties. The Scud that day had to attend a station near to which a race-meeting was being held, and whilst his colleagues, once the special trains had arrived and the contents dispersed, went on the course and laid two-shilling-pieces on various horses, he remained at the station studying a novel treating of high society which he borrowed from the bookstall. Necessary that he should acquaint himself more fully with high life, in order that he might feel better armed in meeting the lady whom he felt proud to look upon as his future mother-in-law. Miss Spanswick was going that evening to a party in town; it

pained him to think that some venturesome youth might then talk to her in terms that he alone had a right to use. For the first time in his life he wished he were a society man; if he had a fault, he knew it was that he showed something of awkwardness in a room. He walked up the platform and rehearsed a polite conversation with an advertisement of a lady in a fur cloak, treating her presently with some of the airy *badinage* which he had read in the society novel, and getting along rather well, because the advertisement lady only beamed and said nothing. He feared that in real life these actions might have been reversed, but it was distinctly pleasing to find himself able to talk to the picture in a light and cheerful way. This was one of the tricks that he had hitherto neglected; it would now be imperative that he should give it serious attention. He tried another form of conversation with a lady in *déshabille*, who advertised Somebody's Soap, but she sneered at him so aggressively, fearing, perhaps, sarcasm in regard to her appearance, that it proved difficult to talk to her, and he went back to his more congenial companion in furs.

The crowd came yelling and screaming from the last race, and brought his thoughts down to the realities. Ticket-Examiner Childs assisted his comrades in stemming the attack and verifying the possession of tickets, and went back with them to town by the fourth special. Arriving in town at an hour when their work could not be considered as over, the Inspector directed them to skirmish around, and Childs and a colleague found themselves sent down in the direction of his own suburb. They stopped at an intermediate station, and boarding a train, brought away from it prize-money to the extent of seven shillings and threepence. This seemed satisfactory, and, encouraged, they waited for the next. This was an up-train to town, with passengers going to the theatres and to see friends.

"You go forward," ordered Ticket-Examiner Childs. "I'll take the rear portion."

"Seconds only?" asked the other.

"Seconds only," said Childs.

It was almost like being an Inspector to be able to order a junior about in this manner, and his head swelled with importance as he opened the door of a compartment and demanded to see the tickets. All in order, to his regret; he proceeded to the next. He flushed hotly as he observed at the far end of the compartment Miss Spanswick and her mother. He lifted his peaked cap, and asked the passengers near to the open door to show their tickets.

"Here!" he exclaimed, proud to be able to show authority in the presence of a lady who had won his young affections, "this won't do. You're in a second-class carriage."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the old gentleman whose ticket he held.

"But I do!" retorted Ticket-Examiner Childs; "I'll trouble you for sevenpence on this third-class ticket."

"It's a disgraceful swindle," said the old gentleman fiercely.

"That's my opinion," he remarked with calm. "Some people get locked up for it."

"People," said Mrs. Spanswick audibly to her daughter, "ought to travel in their own class of carriage."

The old gentleman, grumbling, paid the amount, took the receipt, and the tickets of other passengers were called for. "Thank you, Sir; thank you, Madam; thank you, Sir. And yours, ladies, if you please."

"It's all right, Mr. Childs," said Mrs. Spanswick condescendingly.

"See your tickets, please."

"We're only going to London," explained the lady.

"I'm obliged," said Mr. Childs, white of face now as he saw acute difficulty approaching him, "I am obliged to see your tickets."

"Show them, Ma," urged her daughter.

"You're keeping the train waiting, Madam," said the old gentleman who had paid excess, finding a new opportunity for expressing annoyance. Mrs. Spanswick took from the palm of her glove two third-class tickets, and these were handed along to the perturbed Ticket-Examiner.

"Your turn to pay now," said the old gentleman, looking at Mrs. Spanswick with a gratified air.

With a trembling hand Childs wrote out the receipt for two excess fares and passed it down. He stepped from the footboard and gave a signal for the train to start; as the train took advantage of this permission a shower of coppers came at him from the open window of the compartment. He groaned and picked them up.

That night Mr. Childs, although off duty, hovered about the station of his suburb, meeting every down train breathlessly, anxious to see the two ladies and obtain their pardon for his apparently harsh conduct. He could justify his action to himself well enough, but

it was urgently necessary that he should do so to them, and with as little delay as possible. This might entail some trouble, and he had taken the precaution of marshalling his arguments in proper order, keeping for the last the best and most effective, which was to the effect that unless we, in this world, performed our duty rigidly and sternly, then we might as well not have been born at all. He had met six trains from town, and had begun to fear that he had missed them, when another came in, and he saw to his great relief Miss Spanswick and her mother stepping from a third-class carriage. He thought the younger lady looked more delightful than ever. He ran up the steps in advance of them, and stood well in sight under the lamp waiting their arrival. Mrs. Spanswick led the way, and as she approached, Mr. Childs lifted his bowler hat gracefully. The elder lady gave up at the

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Bombay will return to his diocese in time to allow Bishop Welldon to spend two months of the season in London. Dr. Welldon had meant to be in London in time for Easter, but postponed his departure, and is not now expected till the middle of May.

Canon Gore's Friday afternoon lectures are proving so popular that the *Church Times* reporter finds it necessary to be in his place by two o'clock, although the service does not begin till a quarter to four.

The *Church Times* calls attention to a curious incident which took place on a recent Sunday in St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street. The City of London Volunteer Rifles were holding their church parade, and during the singing

buried by the magistrate, and in the spring they will be reinterred in the Christian cemetery. The two martyred missionaries, the Rev. Charles Robinson and the Rev. H. V. Norman, were among the society's most valued agents in China.

Canon Hensley Henson has learned from his East London experience how possible it is to waste on objects connected with church decoration the money which ought to be expended on active charity. At the recent meeting of the C.O.S. he said that he regarded with the greatest misgiving the extravagant expenditure of the Church upon matters which had but slight connection with the purpose for which the Church existed in the world. He had been horrified when he came to the West End and saw the extravagant cost of mere accessories of religious



Mrs. Spanswick took from the palm of her glove two third-class tickets, and these were handed along to the perturbed Ticket-Examiner.

barrier the tickets, and the two, coming forward, glanced casually at Mr. Childs as though he had not been there.

"We meet again," said Mr. Childs lightly. "I rather want to explain—"

Mrs. Spanswick and her daughter turned away.

"It showed," said Mrs. Spanswick loudly, "it just showed, my dear, that he was *not* a gentleman."

"That's what I said, Ma," remarked her daughter.

Mr. Childs is now a country station-master, and in that position of eminence might well be a satisfied man. But he is also a bachelor, and on lonely evenings between the trains, when at other stations wives step across from the house to give pretended assistance to their husbands in making up the daily accounts and have rare games of lawn-tennis in the booking-office with packets of stationery and abstract-books, then it is that Mr. Childs sighs and wonders whether a sense of duty may not in some men reach a too exalted state of development.

THE END.

of the Psalms a flashlight photograph was taken of the men. The matter, it seems, has been adversely commented on by officers of the corps, and it is suggested that Dr. Ker Gray owes an apology to the diocese.

It is proposed to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Brooke Lambert, late Vicar of Greenwich, by placing a stained-glass window in the parish church of St. Alphege.

One of the most striking services in connection with the S.P.G. Bicentenary was that held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, last week. The Bishop of Winchester was the preacher, and after the service a very successful conversation was held at the Royal Albert Institute.

Bishop Scott, of North China, has informed the officials of the S.P.G. that the Rev. F. Norris has visited the place where two of the society's missionaries were cruelly murdered last June. Their bodies had been temporarily

worship. He condemned especially the outlay on instruments and music, and the vast scale and cost of mechanical singing.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Temple have returned to Canterbury from Norwich, where they spent a few days with the Bishop and Mrs. Sheepshanks at the Palace. The Archbishop addressed crowded meetings in the town on behalf of the Twentieth Century Church Extension Fund.

Canon Knox Little and Father Waggett are the two most important Lenten preachers at St. Paul's, and the former, as usual, was invited to occupy the pulpit during Passion week. The midday congregations remained disappointing during the first month of Lent. The Dean of Lichfield, whose homely and vigorous addresses were better worth hearing than those of many more pretentious orators, attracted, I regret to say, only a few hundreds of hearers.

V.



THE CHAMBERLAIN v. THE "STAR" NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIBEL ACTION: SCENES IN COURT.

DRAWN BY T. WALTER WILSON, R.I.

Mr. A. G. Boscawen, M.P. Lord Ashcombe.

Dr. Temple.

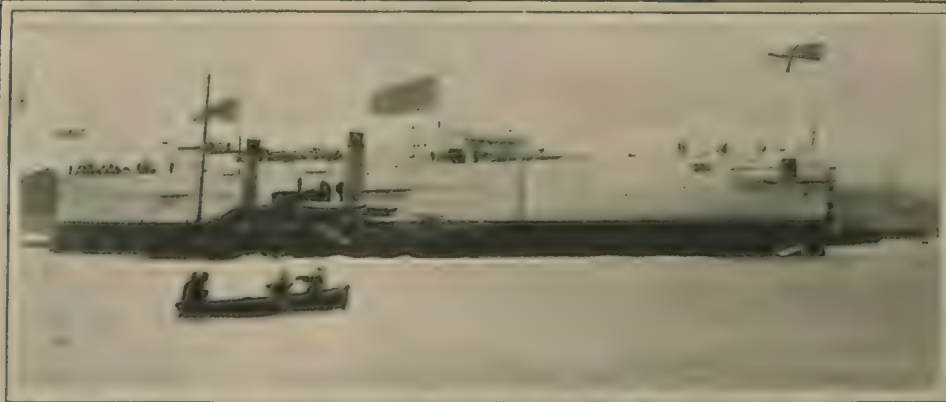
Sir Francis Powell.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SPEAKING AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH DEFENCE COMMITTEE, MARCH 22.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. C. EPPINGS WRIGHT.

A RECORD FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.



H.M.S. "ALBEMARLE"



H.M.S. "DUNCAN"



H.M.S. "DRAKE"



H.M.S. "BACCHANTE"



H.M.S. "MONTAGU"



H.M.S. "GOOD HOPE"



H.M.S. "RUSSELL"



H.M.S. "KENT"

THE EIGHT NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED WITHIN A MONTH.
AGGREGATE COST, £8,000,000; AGGREGATE DISPLACEMENT, OVER 100,000 TONS.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE OF 1901.

F. O. J. Huntley (University).

A. de L. Long (New).

J. Younger (New). H. Du Vallon (Brasenose).



T. B. Etherington-Smith (Oriel).

H. J. Hale (Balliol).

F. W. Warre (Balliol).

R. Culme-Seymour (New), Stroke.

G. S. MacLagan (Magdalen), Cox.

THE OXFORD CREW.

PHOTOGRAPH BY GORDON, PUTNEY.

G. Parker (Trinity).

Mr. S. D. Muttiebury (Coach).

C. W. H. Taylor (Trinity).

R. H. Nelson (Trinity).



H. B. Grylls (Trinity).

E. F. Duncanson (Emmanuel).

B. W. D. Brooke (Trinity).

G. M. Maitland (Trinity), Stroke.

B. C. Cox (Trinity Hall).

E. A. O. A. Jamieson (Trinity), Cox.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

PHOTOGRAPH BY STEARN, CAMBRIDGE.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISAGREEMENT: SCENES AROUND TIENTSIN AND TONGKU.

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THE UNITED STATES SHIP "MONACACY" PIERCED BY A CHINESE SHELL AT TONGKU.



ANGLO-CHINESE TROOPS BRINGING IN WOUNDED AT TIENTSIN.



EFFECTS OF SHOT AND SHELL ON THE FRENCH BUND, TIENTSIN.



CARRIAGES DESTROYED BY FIRE AT THE RAILWAY STATION, TIENTSIN.



1st BENGAL LANCERS' HORSES IN OPEN TRUCKS AT TIENTSIN STATION.



JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE WALL OF THE SOUTH GATE, TIENTSIN.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISAGREEMENT: 'SCENES AROUND TIENTSIN AND TONGKU.

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FRENCH TROOPS ON THE BUND, TIENTSIN.



GERMAN TROOPS AT TONGKU.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ASSEMBLING FOR INSPECTION AT THEIR QUARTERS.



JAPANESE DOCTORS ATTENDING THEIR WOUNDED AT TIENTSIN.



WATCHING OPERATIONS FROM THE CITY HALL AND GERMAN CLUB TOWERS, TIENTSIN.



RUSSIANS DESTROYING MUD HOUSES THAT MIGHT AFFORD COVER.



THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISAGREEMENT: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AT TIENTSIN.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



CAPTAIN SCOTT



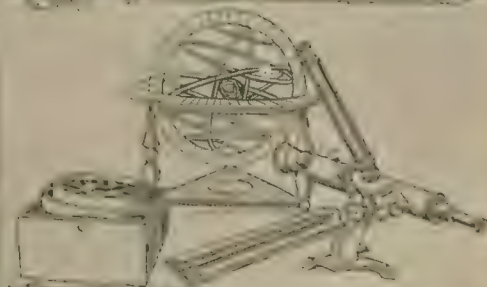
THE "DISCOVERY" IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
FRAME OF THE AFTER-PART



CHIEF-ENGINEER R. SKELTON



THE FORMER "DISCOVERY," SKATING RISK CONSTRUCTED BY CREW
OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION UNDER SALES—STEPHENSON 1875-76



LIEUTENANT ROYS



DR. J. W. GREGORY, SCIENTIST



THE CHRISTENING OF THE NEW "DISCOVERY" BY LADY MARKHAM
AT DUNDEE, MARCH 21



THE "DISCOVERY" LAUNCHED



THREE FRIENDLY POWERS' AT TIENTSIN: AMERICAN AND BRITISH KINDNESS TO JAPANESE WOUNDED.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY UNCLEWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

TOY DOG SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: SOME OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, CRYSTAL PALACE.

MISS CARLISLE'S DACHSHUND, 1ST PRIZE
AND CHAMPIONSHIP.MISS GILLETT'S WHITE POMERANIAN.
1ST PRIZE.MRS. ANDREWS' FAWN PUG.
1ST PRIZE.

The Toy Dog Society's annual show at the Crystal Palace had the support this year of practically all the fanciers in the country. The exhibits numbered about twelve hundred, and £1200 also was offered in prizes. Miss Bland, Mrs. Guy Boothby, and Mr. and Mrs.

were black-and-tans, and Manchester terriers, and silky Yorkshires in a profusion and a perfection that gave pause to the deliberations of the judges. The popularity of the Exhibition is admirably maintained, and all the special-toy dog clubs in the country lent it their support, offering

gathering was the large number of fair owners who were in constant attendance to see that their pets were cared for during the long hours of what must have been more or less durance vile in the exhibition stands. The present year's show has established a record not only in the number



MRS. BOWER'S CORDED POODLE, 1ST PRIZE.



MRS. LAURIE'S POODLES, 1ST PRIZE.

R. P. Hamilton took prizes with their Pomeranians. Mr. H. Taylor and—very appropriately—Lady, Duchess of Marlborough, were fortunate with their Blenheim Spaniels. No toy bull-terriers could exceed those exhibited by the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Evelyn Ewart; and there

a large number of prizes in the numerous classes entered in the programme of arrangements. The classes on the present occasion numbered upwards of four hundred and fifty, so that it is evident that the representation was more than adequate. Not the least interesting feature of the

of dogs entered, but also as regards the quality of the exhibits. It may confidently be stated that scarcely an inferior animal was to be seen. The show lasted from Tuesday, March 19, to Thursday, the 21st, and in point of attendance, as well as exhibits, was a decided success.

MRS. LYON'S BLACK PUG,
1ST PRIZE.MRS. E. HUNTER'S CURLY POODLE, 1ST PRIZE
AND CHAMPIONSHIP.THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'S TOY BULL-TERRIER,
1ST PRIZE.



A WATCHER OF THE NIGHT. THE NORWEGIAN HAWK-OWL.

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.

ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

The Déroulède-Buffer affair is practically over. It was settled by means of a great deal of ink-spilling in the shape of the drawing up of several reports; but luckily or unluckily—the reader may take his choice—not a drop of blood was shed. M. André Buffet, the agent of the Duc d'Orléans, is at the hour of writing gone to Palermo to meet the so-called Pretender, who has expressed his satisfaction at the peaceful termination of the episode, "inasmuch as it saved the flowing of the ichor of two worthy Frenchmen." The words quoted are perhaps not those actually used, but they are to that effect. And inasmuch as the Duc himself offered to fight M. Déroulède, or anyone else who might come forward, thereby incurring the risk of blood-letting, the logical conclusion is that the Pretender does not consider himself as worthy a Frenchman as the two would-have-been combatants.

If that be the thought underlying the cheap utterance of the son and heir of the late Comte de Paris, I am afraid that there are a goodly number of unprejudiced spectators throughout the length and breadth of Europe who will be inclined to agree with him. Not to mince words, Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, is too fond of clap-trap to please serious-minded people. When his great-grandfather was his age, he had already made good his name at Valmy and Jemappes. His grandfather, before a carriage accident made a premature end of his life, had shown himself a valiant soldier; his father joined the staff of McClelland in the American War of Secession. Louis Napoleon made the two unsuccessful attempts of Strasburg and Boulogne. Napoleon the Third's son went to seek glory and fame in Zululand, and found instead death. Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte does nothing; but he has at any rate the wisdom to hold his tongue. What has Philippe d'Orléans done except to court meretricious popularity—which he did not get—by presenting himself as a recruit, which proceeding he knew to be perfectly safe as far as life or limb was concerned? Enough of him. If anything, I feel tempted to apologise to the reader for introducing him so often.

M. Paul Déroulède, another misguided creature, but of a stamp different from that of the Pretender, though also much too theatrical for some people's taste, has gone back to San Sebastian, and the four seconds to this frustrated encounter, among whom are M. Paul de Cassagnac and the Comte de Dion, have returned to Paris. There is no reason to doubt for a moment the personal courage of any of these men, and least of all that of the crewlike Imperialist champion and the former President of the League of Patriots; but why, oh, why, have they made themselves so intensely ridiculous over this business? Did not they, in their inmost hearts, know that the claims of Monseigneur Philippe d'Orléans were not worth a drop of the blood of any honest man as tiny as that produced by the prick of a pin? And did they, notwithstanding their physical pluck, not have the courage to say so? It would really appear like it.

France being unavailable as the spot for a meeting, they chose Belgium. Duelling is strictly prohibited there; but if the authorities had been disposed to wink at an encounter, King Leopold himself would, as it were, have been obliged to step in. To put his dilemma vulgarly, his Majesty was "between the devil and the deep sea." There is not much lukewarmness about religion in Belgium. Leopold's subjects are very distinctly divided into fervent Catholics and Socialists or Liberals, the latter two being not lukewarm, but stone-cold as far as dogma goes. The clericals would have made an outcry against a duel on religious grounds; the Socialists would have done the same, and openly taxed the Sovereign with having permitted such a thing for family reasons, Leopold being a cousin-once removed of the Duc d'Orléans.

Then Switzerland was decided upon. It would have been very easy to bring the affair off if all those concerned in it had not wanted a big advertisement for it. The incognito of the two principals was a perfect farce, considering that the assumed names were openly mentioned in all the papers, and provided the Swiss police with all the information they wanted without the least trouble on their part. As a matter of course, they did not for an instant lose sight of any of the actors in the projected sensational play, and finally expelled them from Swiss territory. If Miss Marie Lloyd had been there, instead of being on the way to Australia, she might have sung, "As if they didn't know it all the time."

There are in real life innocent victims, and the late Alexandre Dumas the younger introduced one of these in "La Princesse Georges." Naturally the critics cried out about the lame conclusion of his drama; but the author stuck to his text. In the instance under consideration, M. Ferdinand de Rodays, the editor of *Le Figaro*, has had to pay the piper for all this histrionic business, and paid for it with a bullet in his thigh. He hinted that the emissary of the Duc d'Orléans alleged by M. Déroulède to have revealed his attempt to overthrow the Parliamentary Republic was M. le Comte Boni de Castellane, the husband of the American heiress, Miss Gould. Thereupon M. de Castellane called upon him, accompanied by his father, the Marquis, and struck M. de Rodays. A duel under the circumstances was inevitable; and the result was the disabling of the scribe, who is still confined to his bed as I write. Can you refrain from laughter, dear reader? It is that kind of thing which brings the duel into contempt. Meanwhile, the whole affair is subsiding, and Paris is waiting for its next sensation; for the arrival of King Edward the Seventh's mission and the deaths of the famous players. Sophie Croizette and Edmond Got, do not constitute sufficiently full-flavoured episodes to provide that sensation. As for the continuance of the Marseilles strike, which is serious enough in all conscience, the big seaport of France is too far away from the capital to command much interest, from those who do not consider that distance lends enchantment to anything—and these are in the majority.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

E J SHARPE (Clapton).—The delay in the acknowledgment of your solution is due to the early date at which we go to press each week. To make sure, we acknowledge No. 2966 together with No. 2968 below.

G F (Hastings).—The idea has been entertained, but it was considered that there would not be a sufficient demand to warrant the expense of publication.

C B (Biggleswale).—One of your problems was published on Feb. 23; and we have a great many other compositions waiting.

IRVING CHAPIN (Philadelphia).—Your contributions shall be examined immediately.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2961 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 2962 from B B B B B (Moradabad) and C A M (Penang); of No. 2963 from B B B B B (Moradabad), E H Van Noorden (Cape Town), Richard Bunke (T. Idem), and Walter St. Clair (Santa Barbara); of No. 2964 from B B B B B; of No. 2967 from F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells) and Thomas W Wright (Clifton); of No. 2968 from W H Bohn (Worthing), Edward J Sharpe, J M C (Dahm), C M A B, R Nugent (Southold), Rev. J Thomas, Miss E M Thomas (Exmouth), Hereford, Miss D Gregson, Captain J A Chaille (Great Yarmouth), Joseph Oxford (Liverpool), and F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2969 received from J H Warburton Lee (Whitechurch), F J S (Hampstead), W H Bohn (Worthing), F H Marsh (Bridport), H Le Jeune, Henry A Donovan (Listowel), Alpha, Charles Burnett, F J Candy, R G Townley (Edmonton), J D Tucker (Tikley), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), F Dalby, Shadforth, W A Lallico (Edinburgh), T Roberts, Sorrento, F W Moore (Brighton), Edith Corser (Reigate), A Hendley, Mrs. Wil on (Plymouth), and C E Perugini.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2968.—By W. P. HIND.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to Q R sq K to B 5th

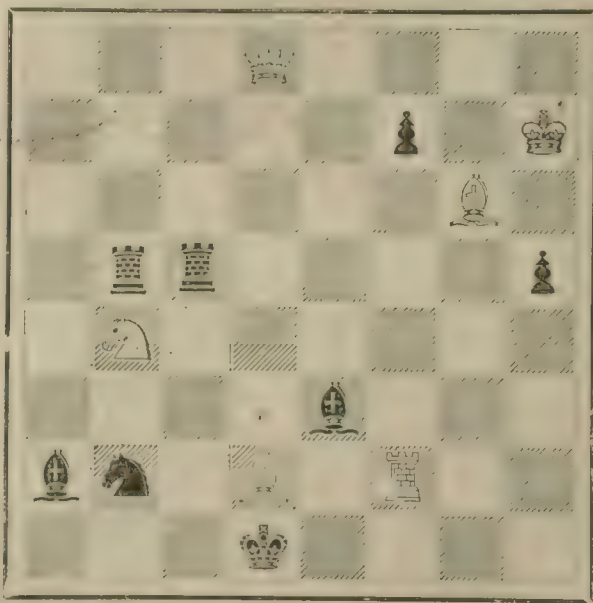
2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch) K moves

3. Q mates.

If Black play 1. K takes B P, 2. Q to R 8th (ch); and if 1. K takes K P, 2. Q to R 2nd (ch); and Queen mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 2971.—By G. J. HICKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN SWEDEN.

Game played in Gottenberg between Messrs. H. JONSSON and J. URIN. (French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. P takes Kt	Q to B 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. P to K 5th			

This takes Black at once, and has its advocates among the experts. B to Kt 5th is more popular, but eventually P to K 5th generally follows. It is very much a matter of taste when to lay it.

5. P to K B 4th	K Kt to Q 2nd	18. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to R 4th
		19. Kt to Q sq	Kt to B 5th
		20. Q to Kt 4th	Kt takes B
		21. P takes Kt	B takes P
		22. B takes B	Q takes B

Good again. There is, of course, a mating position if R takes Q.

23. Kt to B 2nd	Q to Kt 7th	24. Kt to R 3rd	P to K 4th
25. Q to R 4th	B takes Kt	26. Q takes B	R to B 4th
27. Q R to B sq	Q R to K B sq		

Now if, as intended, R to R 7th, with the threat of mate, White is himself mated. This is only one of many specimens which come under our notice of the excellent chess produced by the Swedish players.

28. P to K Kt 3rd	R to R 4th	29. Q to Kt 2nd	R to B 7th
30. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd	31. R to B 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd

Black wins.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in St. Louis between Messrs. S. A. BURGESS and E. SCHRADER. (Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R sq	Q to K 7th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to B 6th	P to Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th		18. B takes P	P takes B

It may safely be affirmed that this is likely to lead to a far more lively game than ordinary variations of the Petroff, and probably one also more advantageous to White.

4. B to Q 3 d	P to Q 4th	19. P to B 7th	R to K 5th
5. Kt takes P	B to Q 3rd	20. P takes Q	B takes Q
6. P to Q B 4th		21. R takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		22. Q takes Q	R takes Q
		23. R to B sq	Kt to K 4th
		24. Kt to B 7th	B to Q 2nd

Kt takes B P is interesting at this point; but with best play Black can take and keep the piece.

7. Castles	Q to B 3rd	25. Kt takes R	R to B 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	26. R to K Kt sq	Kt to B 6th
		27. Kt to B 7th	R takes R
		28. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
		29. P to Q Kt 3rd	K to B 6th
		30. P takes Kt	P takes P
		31. P takes P	R to Q 7th
		32. K to Kt sq	R takes B P
		33. B to Kt 2nd (ch)	K to R 2nd
		34. Kt to K 3rd	R to K R 5th
		35. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	K to R 4th
		36. R to Q B sq	B to R sq
		37. R to B 6th (ch)	P to Kt 4th
		38. B to B 6th	K to Kt 3 d
		39. R takes P	K to B 2nd
		40. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B sq
		41. R takes P	Resigns.

The game is worthy of note on a count of the originality of the play from this point. The line adopted by White seems sound and good enough, and has features of uncommon interest.

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the name of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

Those of my readers who have been watching the progress of science within the past few years, both as chronicled in this column and in other fashions, must have noted with interest the extension of our knowledge with regard to the nature of the atmosphere. Familiar as is air, it may be said we are only now beginning to see that, so far from being a relatively simple mixture of gases, it presents itself to us as a somewhat complex body. According to the ordinary notions of air, it is composed of a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen—to wit, in the proportion of about 21 per cent. of the former gas to 79 of the latter. The oxygen, every schoolboy will inform us, is required for the performance of all vital acts in animals and plants. If other forms of food represent the coal of the vital fire, oxygen may be held to represent the light that sets the materials ablaze. The nitrogen, on the other hand, is an inert gas. It does not appear to possess any decided action on the living body, and is usually regarded as serving as a useful diluent of the oxygen.

In addition to these two gases, which form what we may call the essentials of the air we breathe, we find certain other constituents usually present in the atmosphere. Thus in ordinary air a certain variable amount of water is present, the quantity depending very much on the weather. Then we also find a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which may be derived partly from natural sources and partly from the breathing processes of animal life. In air of ordinary purity we should not find more than four parts of carbonic acid gas in ten thousand of air. When this amount is even doubled, it might not appear that any large quantity would be present in our atmosphere; but in the latter case the air would be regarded as impure and unfit for breathing, especially if other waste products were also present in increased ratio. In the foul air of theatres, halls, and even of many of our rooms, the quantity of carbonic acid gas may be very great, and ventilation (still a science of the future in many respects) is looked to as the means whereby the impure air is to be removed from our midst and a purer atmosphere substituted therefor.

When we add to these things a minute amount of ammonia and organic matter, and, in the case of pure air, traces of ozone (this last an active form of oxygen), we may be said to have completed a rough-and-ready sketch of the composition, in a general way, of the great air-ocean, at the bottom of which we live and move. But some years ago Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay gave forth to the world their discovery of a new element in air. This was argon. Then succeeded the elimination from the air of a number of other bodies, whose existence, if suspected at all, had at least never been demonstrated. Neon, crypton, and other atmospheric novelties succeeded argon; and helium, an element which the spectroscopic shows us to exist in the sun, has also been found in our big air-shell, whither it has perchance wandered from the great orb of day itself. The latest discovery, however, is of quite as much interest as was the announcement that argon and its neighbours were constituents of the atmosphere. Professor A. Gautier, of the School of Medicine of Paris, one of our most distinguished chemists, has demonstrated that hydrogen is now to be regarded as an item proper to the air we breathe. Hydrogen is, of course, a very familiar element. It is one of the two gases into which we can chemically decompose water, and it enters into the composition of many familiar substances besides. It is hydrogen gas which, blazing in the sun, gives us light and heat and renders life possible of continuance; so that it has a wide enough distribution in nature, save that hitherto it has not been known as a constant ingredient of air.

M. Gautier's researches have been long and laborious. They have entailed work at a height of 8000 ft. or so on the Pyrenees. They necessitated residence in a lighthouse forty kilometres off the coast of Brittany, and they demanded many analyses besides, of air in town and country elsewhere. No doubt exists that hydrogen gas in a free state must therefore now be regarded as natural to the air we breathe; and the fact, as we shall see, has certain interesting bearings on matters which lie a good deal beyond the scope of the mere chemical relations of the aerial investment of our globe. Not that hydrogen is present in any great quantity in air. Professor Gautier tells us that in the Pyrenees, where he had to exist without fire so as to avoid contamination of the air (an instance of devotion to science which should not escape notice), the free hydrogen was present in the proportion of seventeen parts per 100,000 of air. On the sea the amount rose to 19.5 volumes per 100,000 of air; so that all round sea and mountain-air may be regarded as possessing about two volumes in 10,000 of air, an estimate which we can compare with the four or so of carbonic acid gas present in the latter quantity.

Whence this free hydrogen of our atmosphere is derived, is the interesting point which physicists will no doubt discuss at length. M. Gautier appears to be of opinion that the hydrogen is "of the earth, earthly," and that it is really a home-made product, as it were. It is formed, according to his views, by the chemical action exerted by the earth's heat in conjunction with water on various substances, including compounds of iron. But other authorities appear inclined to regard the hydrogen of the air as rather a production of space, or as a substance whose presence we owe to accessions from other worlds than ours. There is another point of some importance in connection with the hydrogen of air. It appears to exist in a highly unstable form, in that its atoms are regarded as perpetually escaping from our air and flying outwards into infinite space with a very high velocity. It would seem that our earth cannot keep either helium or hydrogen; but that these substances, if they are perpetually coming into our air, are as perpetually leaving us. In this view of things the physicist will probably give us comfort by assuring us that from any big cosmical explosion, through the union of hydrogen and oxygen, this "fine old world of ours" is perfectly safe.

RECENT DISCOVERIES OF SUBMERGED AND BURIED STATUARY AT CERIGOTTO AND POMPEII.

The recent diving operations at the Island of Cerigotto, a short distance from Cape Malea, have resulted in some wonderful finds of Greek sculpture, five examples of which are depicted on this page.

The statue of a youth, which is one of the most perfect of the discoveries, is wrought in bronze, and is about fifty-four inches high. Its probable date is the second half of the fifth century B.C., and it is a work of the school of Polycleitus, a great artist of Argos, and a contemporary of Pheidias. The lips, which were made of a separate material, are wanting. The bronze statuette, a walking figure with the chlamys thrown back over the left shoulder, is rather smaller than the figure already described, and appears to be of a later date. The torso of bronze is a life-size representation most probably of Hermes in



BRONZE STATUETTE.

the form of a youth and in the character of the patron deity of gymnastic. The lower portion has unfortunately been broken to fragments, but sufficient remains to prove that the work is an admirable example of the fourth century before the Christian era.

The head we depict in the centre of the page has probably been taken from the statue of a pugilist, which is evident from the flattening of the features. It is supposed to belong to the Alexandrian period. The fragment from a group, which makes the fifth of the statues rescued from the deep, represents a youth who may have been playing at quoits or knucklebones. This seems to be also of the Alexandrian period. It is evident that these statues, with others and various objects of art recovered from the sea, are relics of a shipwreck about the period of the Roman occupation of Greece. It is probable that they are the very statues which Sulla was taking from Greece in 83 B.C.; for Lucian tells us that a boat-load of statuary which Sulla was sending to Rome was wrecked in the neighbourhood of Cape Malea. However this may be, there can be little doubt that the statues which have just been discovered have been submerged for more than a thousand years.

The sixth statue which we illustrate does not belong to those rescued from the sea, but is the most recent discovery of the excavators at Pompeii. During the last days of November the excavations were proceeding regularly in the Barbetelli area, which is situated

between the Herculean Gate and the Amphitheatre. This piece of ground was purchased about two years ago by the National Museum of Italy at a cost of 21,000 f. Suddenly, in a small space called the Pagus Augustus Felix Suburbani, a workman observed among the upturned stones a torso and a



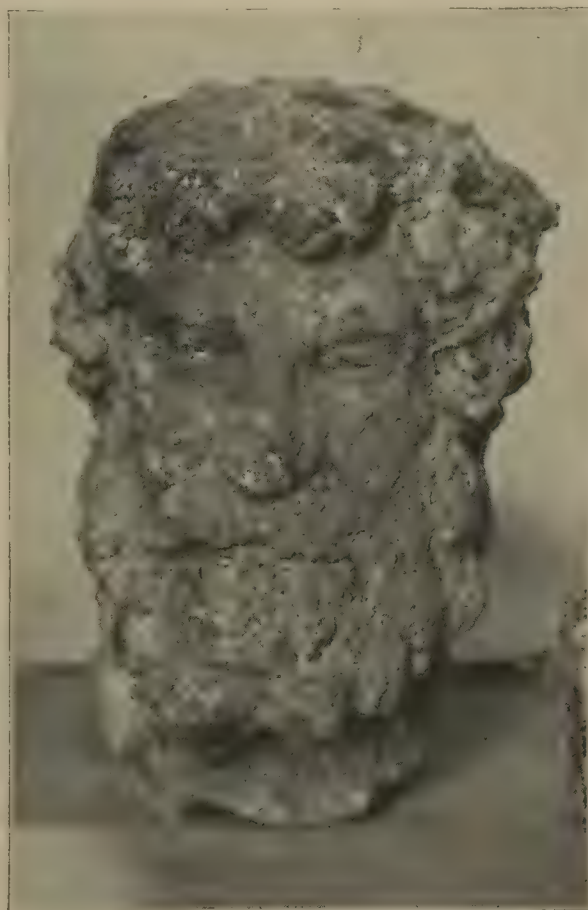
FRAGMENT OF A GROUP.

complete figure in bronze. Professor Orsi, Director of Excavations, was immediately sent for, and in his presence an admirable statue measuring 1 metre 20 centimètres was laid bare. The statue, which represents a youth, is in an excellent state of preservation. The work is, without doubt, of Greek origin, and its probable date is the fifth century B.C. It recalls the celebrated "Idole," which was discovered in 1530 by Pesaro, and which is now to be seen in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figure represents the ideal of young manhood; the body is most



BRONZE STATUE OF HERMES, LIFE SIZE.

elegantly posed; the eyes are wrought in a vitrified composition. Everything leads to the belief that it is the work of an artist who flourished some years before Pheidias. The figure holds in his right hand a bronze ornament, which may have been used to support a lamp. This circumstance, added to the place of discovery, leads us to suppose that this statue in its original form had been sent by its owner to an artificer's foundry, there to be transformed



BRONZE HEAD, FROM THE STATUE OF A PUGILIST.

into a lamp-holder. The Ephebi of Athens, who are represented in several of these statues, were the youths of between eighteen and twenty. At the age of eighteen the young Athenian attained his legal majority. Marriage at eighteen was not uncommon, and Demosthenes at that age was claiming his patrimony and pleading his own cause against his guardians. The worship of youth in modern life, revived by Lord Beaconsfield, with the shadow

of William Pitt somewhere in the background as illustration, quoted many of its texts from ancient writers. The age of generals of old renown was a matter of ready allusion; recalling the fact that the youths of Athens went through a sort of apprenticeship in arms, receiving in public a shield and a lance, or, if

they were the sons of fathers who fell on the field, a full suit of armour. Thus equipped, they swore, in the Temple of Aglauros, never to disgrace their arms or desert their comrades, to fight to the last in defence of their altars and hearths, to respect the religion of their forefathers, and to leave their country in a better state than that in which they found it. Modern criticism doubts the

extensive definition of their country implied in the formula that they would regard every country as Attic soil where wheat and barley, vines and olives grew. But the saying is scarcely extravagant in its parody of certain phases of patriotic fervour. At the age of twenty the state of the Ephebi came to an end. Sculptors kept the ideal youth in mind, however; and at their hands he survives amid these disinterred treasures of stone and bronze. Until they were twenty the Ephebi were not available for foreign service. While their military training was under the charge of the Strategoi, their manners and morals were entrusted to special overseers, who were to be found in the gymnasium, and were themselves controlled by the Areiopagus. With all the classic regularity of face and form, a certain ruggedness of sentiment is sometimes conveyed by these antiques; and the stress of mere physical training has in the Greek athlete a record almost as demonstrative as is the deep furrow indicative of mental wrestlings always dividing the brow of Hercules.

Glancing at the other figures, the Hermes adds yet another to the beautiful examples of statues of that god which have survived the wreck of the ancient world. The frequent occurrence of the Hermes figure is not far to seek, for he was the patron of the wrestling-ground, and, indeed, of all manly sports. In the gymnasium the sculptor found his finest models, and so, in the process of deification of youthful manly beauty, the upward trend through man to the ideal conception of the god is simple and natural. That the athlete symbolised the Greek spirit in its most general terms is recalled by the late J. A. Symonds in the fine, if somewhat florid, passage: "Like a young man newly come from the wrestling-ground, anointed, chapleted, and very calm, the genius of the Greeks appears before us." Therein is crystallised all that is best in the art and life of the Hellenic people, of which we can now catch but some faint echo from such fragments, perfect even in their ruin, as the sea has recently yielded up at Cerigotto.



STATUE OF A YOUTH.



BRONZE STATUE OF A YOUTH DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

A State Secret. By B. M. Croker. (London: Methuen. 3s. 6d.)

The Royal Sisters. By Frank Mathew. London: John Lenz. 6s.

Stray Papers. By W. M. Thackeray, 1821-1847. Edited by Lewis Melville. London: Hutchinson. 6s.

An English Miscellany. Presented to Dr. F. J. Furnivall. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 21s.)

The Englishman in China. By Alexander Michie. Two vols. (London: Blackwood. 38s.)

The Transylvanian Treasure. By Professor Odobesco. (Paris: J. Rothschild.)

Mrs. Croker has called her new volume "A State Secret," that being the title of the opening story—a pretty story enough, and full of incident, although, to our thinking, "The Little Blue Jug" has most claim to the place of honour. The picture of the poor Irish peasant, whose love for his birthplace amounts to a passion; of his long years of toil and arduous saving, endured in the hope that one day he may call that fuchsia-hedged patch of land, with its babbling stream, his own; and of the ultimate frustration of his dearest hopes when, all unwittingly, his daughter-in-law sells the blue jug—the receptacle of his savings—for three shillings; all this is rendered with rare delicacy and insight. Mrs. Croker is really great when she touches on the purely elemental passions. In "Lady Mary Slattery" she gives us, in a few pregnant sentences, a glimpse of the hungry mother-heart. Katey Foley—"that big, strong major of a woman"—has lost her own five children; when her sixth child is born she takes to nurse with it the Earl's motherless little daughter. Her own baby dies, and she takes her nurse-child to herself, sending the tiny coffin to the great family in England. "The little warm, live child just caught me by the heart—how could I send her away and sit again by the empty cradle?" But Mrs. Croker is versatile. We voyage with her to the Scottish Highlands, to India, and to the States; only she seems always at her happiest in Ireland. "Sullivan's Bargain" is as genial a story as one need wish to read—a standing refutation of the dictum of that foolish-wise man who recently announced—through the medium of the Press—that woman had no sense of humour. The story of the ass who was sold to the tinker for two shillings in money, a toasting-fork, and a "terrible big skillet," and who was repurchased by his late master, docked, faked, and painted out of knowledge, to the tune of three pounds five ("Oh! but those tinkers would bate the devil!"), is inimitably funny.

In "The Royal Sisters" Mr. Mathew attempts a new style of historical romance. The royal sisters are Mary and Elizabeth, Queens of England. The story opens in the hours immediately preceding the death of their brother, Edward VI., and ends in the last hours of Mary; and the stage is crowded with historical characters—Northumberland, the Lady Jane and her husband, Leicester, Philip of Spain, the Spanish Ambassador Renard, Cranmer, the Bishop of Winchester, Admiral Will Howard, and many more. One thinks of the pageant of it all in the hands of Sir Walter. There is, however, none of the pomp of the romance of history in Mr. Mathew's book. The story is told by the Admiral, but the manner is that of the "Dolly Dialogues." The action is quick; yet in a sense there is no action—only talk. Plot and character are unfolded chiefly in very modern dialogue—a method that has its drawbacks. One of these, affecting the development of the plot, is that we get a succession of scenes without any large effect of the whole drama. Another, affecting the character-drawing, is a crudeness which sometimes borders on farce. Throughout the book Mary and Elizabeth stand contrasted—often effectively, but sometimes (owing to the necessities of this method of brisk conversations) rather ridiculously. Chapter XXVI. is a case in point. On the other hand, the chapter "The Price of Happiness" is an example of much in the book that is extremely good; and though the portrait of Elizabeth seems to be drawn very long "after the event," and to bear the gloss of recent readings, still, on the whole, the characterisation of the novel is excellent. It is only its method that is to be criticised. "The Royal Sisters" is not the model we could choose for the historical romance, but we are bound to admit its entertainment.

Mr. Lewis Melville has written a biography of Thackeray, and with that his zeal for his subject might well have been content. By raking up a great mass of matter, hitherto left by Thackeray's editors in oblivion, he has done no particular service to a great writer's memory. Who wants to read Thackeray's reviews? Mr. Melville thinks that if we read the review of the "Duchess of Marlborough's Letters" we shall see how it came about that the author of the review wrote "Esmond" and the "Lectures on the English Humorists." We can see nothing of the kind. The review is laboured and perfunctory to an almost incredible degree. It has not the slightest touch of Thackeray's incomparable ease and grace, but was evidently a piece of task-work written in the days of his drudgery. It is simply lamentable that Mr. Melville should have thought it necessary to reprint the juvenile effusions from the Cambridge *Snob* and *Gownsmen*, and the stuff that Thackeray wrote in the *National Standard*, the paper in which he probably lost his patrimony. When we come to the reprints from *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, about half-way through this volume, we begin to have a glimpse of the real Thackeray, although it is difficult to believe that so flimsy a sketch as "The Partic Fine" was

written within three years of the publication of "Vanity Fair." In short, there is nothing in Mr. Melville's compilation that can give any real pleasure to the discerning lovers of Thackeray, and the editor's plea that it gives us "the opportunity of tracing the growth of Thackeray's humour" cannot be entertained for a moment. Anybody who desires to study that growth will do well to ignore Mr. Melville, and confine himself to Thackeray's collected works in their authorised editions.

English scholars the world over have given their tribute to the latest of English miscellanies, edited by Professors Ker, Napier and Skeat, and presented to the *doyen* of the school, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, in honour of his seventy-fifth birthday, which fell on Feb. 4 of the present year. The work is characteristically appropriate, containing, as it does, excursions along the highways and into the byways of English literature, each contribution—whether poem, essay, or note—being such as must delight the scholarly spirit of him to whom they are dedicated. England, America, and Germany have combined in the good cause, and the result is exceeding fair and pleasant to mind and eye. The work, too, is representative in point of time as well as place and quality; for here we have papers by Dr. Skeat and Dr. Earle, whose laurels are not of yesterday, side by side with the work of a younger generation, represented by Mr. W. A. Craigie and others who have still to reach the meridian of their power. Dr. Earle treats of the place of English in education; Dr. Skeat of "Andreas" and "Fata Apostolorum."



Photo. Elliott and Fry

DR. F. J. FURNIVALL.

TO WHOM "AN ENGLISH MISCELLANY" IS DEDICATED IN HONOUR OF HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

The Rev. H. C. Beeching relieves the technicality of "A Note upon Waller's Distich," with a pleasant apologue of a young friend going in for an examination who comes to him for light upon the Court singer. The young friend already knows "all the piffle" of the text-books, and is accordingly favoured with "some facts to eke out his phrases," which facts, indeed, constitute the "note" in question. Would that it were conned by certain of our own poets, particularly such as have lately invaded the stage, out-heroding Herod in their massacre of *caesura* and just accent. It might then dawn upon these bardic that English versification is a science as well as an "art." But a book prompted by goodwill ought not to be made the vehicle of rebukes, however richly deserved, though the reflection is irresistible. At the opening of the volume Professor Saintsbury and Mr. Stopford Brooke celebrate Dr. Furnivall in aptly turned verses, and in a flyleaf Dr. Skeat borrows the Chaucerian singing-robe to describe—

A Clerk . . . of Cauntebrigge also
That unto rowing hadde long y-go.

One longs to quote the passage in full; so cleverly is Dan Chaucer "tagged." The lines remind us of the venerable scholar's prowess with the oar, still happily maintained into his eighth decade. The committee, indeed, decreed that, besides the Miscellany, they would present to Dr. Furnivall a new boat; but he would accept only a second-hand craft, as being easier to keep and less worry. And so it came to pass. On the birthday the presentations were made at University College, and in addition a handsome sum was paid into the funds of the Early English Text Society, the welfare of which lies so near to Dr. Furnivall's heart. The

same society will, it is hoped, benefit further by the publication of the Miscellany.

Mr. Michie is to be congratulated on his achievement in "The Englishman in China." His title-page prepares the reader for a biography of the late Sir Rutherford Alcock; but the personal history of that able official is almost completely merged in the history—political and commercial—of China during his diplomatic career and subsequently. So subordinate a place does Sir Rutherford take in the greater part of these two handsome volumes that the concluding chapter on his "later years" surprises us into recollection of a purpose which the author himself appears to have forgotten. Mr. Michie has much to say concerning the golden days of the China trade, when the great firms maintained the state appropriate to merchant princes; and the annual race home of the fast tea-clippers was an event of general public interest; but at the present time the political phase of Chinese history appeals more directly to us. In dealing with the tortuous and evasive methods of Chinese officials, the author displays sagacity, grasp, and penetration: with long personal knowledge of the country and the people, he is under no illusions concerning Celestial ideas of diplomacy. The fundamental idea is, and always has been, to get rid of the foreigners; the accepted practice, "to reject as absurd the notion of keeping any kind of faith" with the representatives of Western nations: whence the diplomat who declared that the signing of a treaty was not the end but the beginning of trouble was justified of his

saying. Nothing is made clearer than the fact that timidity or indulgence on our side stimulates arrogance on that of the Chinese; while firmness, backed by a show of strength, has invariably produced meek compliance. Sir Rutherford Alcock put the truth with characteristic frankness when he wrote that the British position in China had been created "by force, naked physical force." Russia is the only country which has upheld her prestige in China, and a Russian subject is the only individual whose nationality secures him from outrage. Mr. Michie adds his tribute to the good qualities of the Chinese mercantile man. The question of missionaries and the part they have taken in political affairs is a delicate one; but those having Eastern experience will bear witness to the restraint with which Mr. Michie handles the subject. Not the least entertaining chapters are those which describe with vigour and lucidity the beginnings of British intercourse with Japan. There is an excellent index to the book.

Among the most remarkable works lately published must be deemed the colossal book by Professor Odobesco, of the University of Bucharest, called "Le Trésor de Petrossa," which is a history and study in many hundred pages folio, with 372 illustrations, of some remarkable pieces of jewellery discovered at Petrossa, in Wallachia, in 1837. The pieces now existing are, unfortunately, but a dozen, and of their magnitude an idea may be obtained from the fact that the gold in them is worth about 60,000 francs. The history of the discovery by some ignorant peasants; of the sale to a greedy Albanian, who broke up ten out of twenty-two pieces in order to realise his spoil in safety; of the games in the street by the village children with the precious stones that fell from the broken pieces; and of suspicion, prosecution, conviction, and rescue of the twelve damaged pieces, seems more like a magazine story than a page of history; and one can hardly be surprised that the subject has occupied the learned Professor for a considerable part of his life. It is doubtful whether the beautiful jewels themselves are more remarkable than the monograph in which the Professor, with the aid of his immense collection of illustrations, works out his theories as to the artistic origin of these exquisite specimens of old-world *orfèverie* and also as to the circumstances under which the treasure was hidden. If he be correct, this collection of gold, enamel, and precious stones lay buried for fourteen centuries awaiting a deliverer, and but for very bad fortune the twenty-two pieces, of which all that is left rests now in safety at Bucharest, would form one of the most beautiful and valuable groups in existence, and in many respects be equal in interest even to the result of Schliemann's explorations. Indeed, on this point one may quote the opinion of Mr. Soden Smith on the pieces when exhibited at South Kensington in 1867: "They constitute perhaps the most important monument yet discovered, and are certainly the most remarkable that has come to us, of the works of *orfèverie* of a people whose origin is still an unsolved problem, and as to whose history only some vague documents have survived through a period of anarchy and obscurity." "Survived," perhaps, is not quite the exact term, since even after the rescue in 1837 of the pieces from the peasants and the Albanian, they were stolen and sadly mutilated; for on Dec. 2, 1875, a scoundrel named Pantazesco broke into the Museum of Bucharest, and, more successful than Colonel Blood, carried off this really royal treasure, which, alas! he and an accomplice severely damaged. Fortunately the police were soon upon the track, and rescued the beautiful pieces. Fortune still frowned upon them, and in 1884 a fire attacked the Museum in which they were lodged, and it was with much difficulty that they were rescued. We have not space even to give a sketch of the learned Professor's study, that leads him to the conclusion that the treasures of Petrossa are really due to different periods of the artistic industry of the Goths, whose name in our days we treat so unfairly. The illustrations, the quotations, and citations which enrich the colossal work of Professor Odobesco serve well to support his theory, and deserve the serious attention of all who are interested in the fascinating subject of antique jewellery.

[For a List of Books Received, see page 446.]



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LADIES' PAGE.

"What had the Princess on?" is certain to be asked by one woman of another who has attended some royal function even in London. The Australian ladies will certainly be doubly interested in the dress of their royal visitor when she arrives there; they will wish to follow her lead, both because she is the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and because the gowns are the latest London fashion. H.R.H. anticipated this interest, and ordered quite a trousseau for her long voyage through the Colonies, gowns coming from several leading London houses. Necessarily, they are all black, evening and day dress alike, as the Court is in mourning for a year; but it is interesting to see how varied and elegant the sombre tone can be made, relieved by white in lace and muslin and by embroideries in jet and

wristbands covered with guipure. Their Royal Highnesses will hold receptions that will practically be Courts, and for one of these there is a train of black satin most richly embroidered with jet and trimmed with roses of black gauze, to be worn probably over a black Chantilly lace underdress. The Duchess does not seem to intend to introduce the Australians to the Empire style of evening dress, though some of her dresses are made all in one, Princess fashion; but all fit closely to the waist. As hot weather has to be provided for, there are many blouses of light makes of silk, chiffon, silk crêpon, and so on, in the outfit, and in several of these a little transparent yoke of lace, with sleeves also transparent below the elbow, is employed. In some of the blouses there is just a hint of mauve; sometimes as lining beneath the lace, sometimes in the form of an enamelled buckle, once as a scarf forming the neckband; but, as a whole, black is relieved by white only.

Monte Carlo has been itself again for the last day or two, but for some time past the Riviera has suffered from atrocious weather: the natives state that it is from nine to twenty-five years (the period given marks the elasticity of the individual conscience) since they had such bad weather before! However, the rain and the mistral, while they empty the lovely terraces, only crowd the rooms the more. Beyond a doubt, the best dresses in the cosmopolitan throng around the tables are white. Grey runs it rather closely; and grey relieved with pink or with blue is very charming for a good complexion. A great feature of the newest fashion is the collar or yoke. A pale grey voile, with a deep yoke collar of pink satin, overlaid with a wide-patterned guipure that fell in deep points round the shoulders, and strapped with pink glacé over the lace, was very charming in its effect on a dark-eyed Parisienne. Another yoke was of sky-blue panne, strapped round with lines of the grey smooth cloth of the costume, each of which strappings bore many rows of sky-blue machine-stitching; this yoke was overdressed at the exact front with sky-blue chiffon, which was held down at the waist under a big nouveau-art buckle in gold, attached to a wide belt of blue elastic, just visible behind under the bolero. When the yoke or collar is so deep and elaborate as this, there is not much room left for the waistband to display its beauties. But an alternative and quite equally fashionable style of make is to have a very short bolero—slit up very high at the back at any rate, though often reaching nearly to the waist in front—with a smart deep belt under the bolero, and a little vest and collar of some transparent material, or lace laid over chiffon.

White gowns are generally thus constructed. Here is one of white cashmere, fitting like a glove round the hips by virtue of innumerable tucks, then sweeping forth in sinuous folds and trimmed all round the foot with gold lace. The bodice has a bolero sparingly embroidered with gold cord, and cut up deeply in a point at the back over a belt constructed of gold galon, narrow in width, but criss-crossed, so as to form a wide *ceinture*, each crossing fixed with a little diamond buckle; in front a larger buckle of gold holds down a full front of white chiffon. Another white gown is in fine serge, and the short bolero is entirely covered with guipure lace, while the wide belt that it reveals is *chic* in black-and-white large check armure. A white coarse-grained serge, abundantly strapped with white satin, each set of strappings outlined with gold cord, looked smart. Another that looked very new was in crinkly silk crêpon of a deep cream shade. This was inserted with lines of silver passementerie in a lace-like design, running from waist to hem, much more of this trimming appearing at the back of the skirt than at the front; the bolero was inserted with silver lace to match, and the deep waistbelt of silver tissue was braided with blue and silver cord and finished by a huge buckle at the back of silver filagree and blue enamel. Hopsack cloths and friezes somehow look very English [alas! I am compelled to own that that means *not* very smart]; but there are many of them in mauve, strapped either with mauve or with white satin and touched with gold. All shades of violet are in vogue, perhaps out of compliment to the English half-mourning; but the Frenchwomen wear it in voiles, cashmeres, or smooth-faced cloths, even when they elect for the tailor style of make. Camel's-hair cloth pleases them better than the coarse weaves of serge that we affect so much. But the very best dress in mauve that I have seen was in crêpe-de-Chine, embroidered with gold and black all round its trailing edge and up both back and front breadths; the bodice a bolero of white lace over white satin above a belt cut all in one with the skirt and embroidered similarly; and this was worn by an English peeress.

Our Illustrations show two excellent spring "tailor-mades" in grey—one of the best-worn colours in England, as well as at Nice and Monte Carlo, just at present. The smarter of the two is that one in grey cloth strapped with black glacé, which in its turn is outlined with silver cord. The corsage is prettily arranged with a bolero over a vest of muslin and lace, across which the edges of the cloth are held by ties of glacé ribbon finished with silver tags. The hat is black chiffon with a large bow of white lace by way of trimming. The other gown, equally in grey cloth, is strapped with itself, and has silver cord outlining the strappings; tie and waistband are of velvet. The hat is chiefly of roses, veiled with black net. I may here mention in reply to frequent correspondents that I am unable in

any case to tell them how they can obtain the hats or dresses illustrated on this page. The garments drawn are either our Artist's original designs or models that he has sketched at very exclusive *magasins des modes*, whose addresses I may not give.

Lace is so well imitated that the popularity of it upon gowns has not helped the lace-makers as much as might have been expected. While some artificial jewellery can defy expert inspection so long as chemical tests are not applied, real lace is still distinguishable by the cultivated eye. The very uneven, varying touches that the human handwork is sure to show, distinguish it from the less erratic, more exact, but less pleasing work of a machine. The one feature in favour of the machine-made laces is, of course, their cheapness; while handwork, whether by needle or bobbin, necessarily produces the pattern so slowly that



SMART GREY COSTUME, TRIMMED WITH BLACK AND SILVER.

silk, and occasionally by a touch of mauve. The Duchess of Cornwall and York's lamented mother was one of the strongest supporters of the movement to induce us to wear dresses of home manufacture; she was the patroness of the British silk industry, and also desired that Bradford wool-manufacturers should always be employed for her own dresses of that character. The Duchess of Cornwall and York has followed this admirable example, and directed that, as far as possible, British goods, silks, crêpe-de-Chines, and woollen fabrics alone should be employed in preparing this outfit.

Black English-woven satin makes one of the rich evening gowns, the beauty of the material being enhanced by heavy silk floral embroidery on net, tapering to the waist, and intermixed with tiny tuckings of net; the seams are what the French call "*à jour*," joined by an openwork embroidery of jet. In another black silk gown, incrustations of lace appear, outlined with jet embroideries; black chiffon makes a folded waistbelt, over which pouches slightly a front of white embroidered chiffon, the rest of the bodice, in bolero form, encrusted with lace like the skirt. Very richly embroidered in a combination of jet and ribbon-work is a stately gown of black dull silk; the tunic is cut up to show a frou-frou of flounces in black net, over which falls a flounce of black Chantilly; the bodice is covered with embroideries, and has a berthe of lace. A day dress of black cashmere is elaborately strapped with black glacé; the short bolero has an underneath edging of black glacé over a belt of panne, and in the centre appears a little white chiffon chemisette spotted by hand with rosebuds, all in white. Another black cashmere dress has a deep collar of guipure, through the pattern of which is drawn a soft scarf of white crêpe tied in a bow at the side; here also there is a vest in white, the material being muslin laid in infinitesimal tucks; the sleeves have full cuffs of muslin and flat



SPRING GOWN OF GREY CLOTH, STRAPPED AND STITCHED.

the result must be costly. Again and again the secret of making some particular sort of lace has nearly been lost, the demand for it not being sufficiently large to lead to the workwomen being well enough paid to induce girls to take up the employment. Each time, however, thanks generally to some individual, the art has been revived. The Burano school of lace-workers now employs some three thousand hands, who copy the old Venetian rose-point marvellously well; but thirty-five years ago there were only two or three old women who pursued or understood the art, and it would have been lost, perhaps entirely, but for one lady who started a school under Queen Margherita of Italy's patronage.

At one time, Honiton had as great a name among connoisseurs as any foreign school of lace-making. But it must not be supposed that what is called "point d'Angleterre" was necessarily produced in England. The term only means that the lace in question was made according to a method originating in England—namely, the application of motifs or patterns done in the finest work on a *réseau* or net, that might be made by an inferior worker. Thus the wise in lace will talk about "Flanders English point." The ancient "point d'Angleterre" includes some of the finest of old lace. There is no reason why our own Honiton, which is really one of the most charming of point laces, should not be much more used. Fashionable women with plenty of money should consider the case of their poorer sisters, and patronise both Irish and Devon industries. I am glad to record that at the sale held on St. Patrick's Day by the Irish Industries Association at the Duke of Westminster's mansion in town, the large supply of fine laces was rapidly disposed of to the fashionable crowd. The Queen was, of course, not present, but sent an order for an embroidered screen, and also allowed to be shown a golf-coat in old rose with white lace front that had been made for her in Ireland. Her Majesty has now ordered one all black in the same design. FILOMENA.



A PRESENTATION GOLD-MACE.

The mace presented by Councillor Walter Johnston to the Ha kney Municipal Council is designed in the Mediaeval style, the head bearing the crown, surmounted by the orb and cross, delicately modelled and frosted, with the Royal Arms chased in high relief upon the dome. Immediately below, the arms of the borough (the old tower, surmounted by a mural crown) are finely enamelled in proper colours and entwined in laurel. The mace was designed and modelled by the Royal Silversmiths, Mappin and Webb, Limited, of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 158, Oxford Street, London, W.

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III What was it when we'd older grown
That took from us the wish to roam
And brought contentment to our home?
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IV What was it after days of toil
And worries that the best would rile
Could turn the frown into a smile?
Fry's Cocoa.

V What was it in the midnight dark
When baby woke us for a lark
Would stop his frightful little bark?
Fry's Cocoa.

VI What is it that has stood the test
Of Scientific Experts' best
And all humanity has blest?
Fry's Cocoa.

VII Tho' years have passed, what is it still
Gives Brain Force, Energy & Will
And helps us yet to mount life's hill?
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VIII Tho' old we'd like the world to know
And in this rhyme we've tried to show
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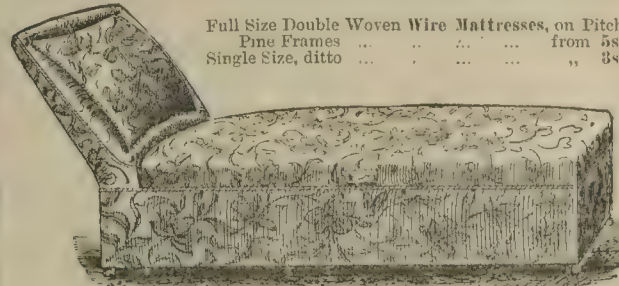
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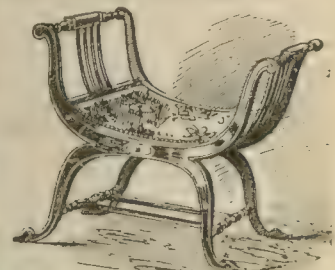
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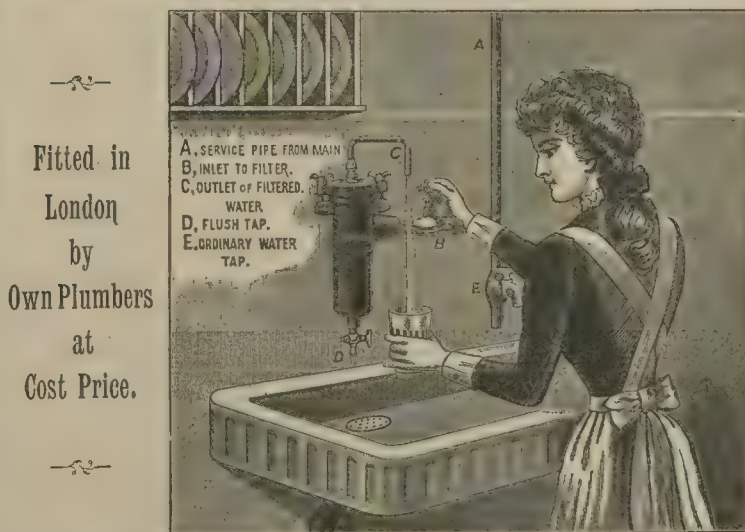
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The Imperial Direct West India Line, which has just been established by Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., promises to afford an excellent service alike for passengers and cargo between Jamaica and Bristol. The first steamer to make the trip is the *Port Morant*, which arrived in Bristol on the evening of March 19, after a stormy voyage. The vessel bore a cargo of fruit, and considerable interest was aroused on her arrival regarding the condition of the bananas, of which 18,000 bunches had been brought over. The fruit was stowed in bins, the temperature of which was regulated by air currents.

The trip was to some degree experimental, and bananas in various stages of maturity were consigned in order that the appliances of the vessel might be thoroughly put to the proof. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the owners that the fruit arrived in excellent condition. Before the work of unloading began the fruit was already sold. Buyers from Liverpool and the Metropolis were afforded every facility for testing the quality of the cargo, and expressed their gratification at the success of the method of transit. Mangoes, pineapples, and oranges were included in the cargo, and these also were none the worse for the long voyage. Everything seems to point to the advantages of the new service in the development of West Indian trade. Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly head of the Jamaica Botanical Department, has been appointed adviser to the company with regard to the growing and packing of the fruit.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "PORT MORANT" AT AVONMOUTH WITH CARGO OF FRUIT.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1892) of Mr. James Stern, of 25, Prince's Gate, and 6, Angel Court, E.C., who died on Jan. 5, was proved on March 19 by Mrs. Lucy Stern, the widow, and Edward David Stern, the cousin, the value of the estate being £1,109,527. He bequeaths £3000, all his

proved on March 14 by Sydney James, Lord Wandsworth, the son, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £261,323. The testatrix gives £24,000, upon trust, for her daughter Helen Caroline Ward; £12,000 to her son Edward David; £12,000, upon trust, for her daughter Alice Theresa Lucas; £2000 to her sister, Frances Goldsmid; £2000 to her nephew Arthur Avigdor; and an annuity of £52 to her late coachman, George Leach. The residue of her property she leaves to her son Lord Wandsworth.

The will (dated March 28, 1898), with a codicil (dated March 27, 1899), of Mr. Charles Addington Hanbury, J.P., D.L., of Belmont, East Barnet, and of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., The Brewery, Spitalfields, who died on Dec. 13, was proved on March 19 by Colonel Hector Mackenzie, the brother-in-law, and John Mackenzie Hanbury and Basil Hanbury, the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £281,079. The testator gives £40,000 to his son David; £16,000, in addition to £29,000 already settled on him, to his son Basil; 200 ordinary shares in the brewery, and such a sum as with their par value will make £30,000, to his son John Mackenzie; £10,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Kythe Agatha Kemble for life, and then for her daughters; £12,000 to his daughter Mrs. Isabel Annesley; £10,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Marie Frances Lisette Verney; the income for life of £10,000 for his daughter Mary Florence Hanbury; £1000, his household furniture and personal effects, the income of 300 ordinary shares in the brewery, and such an annual sum as, with the incomes from such shares and of her marriage settlement, will make up £5000

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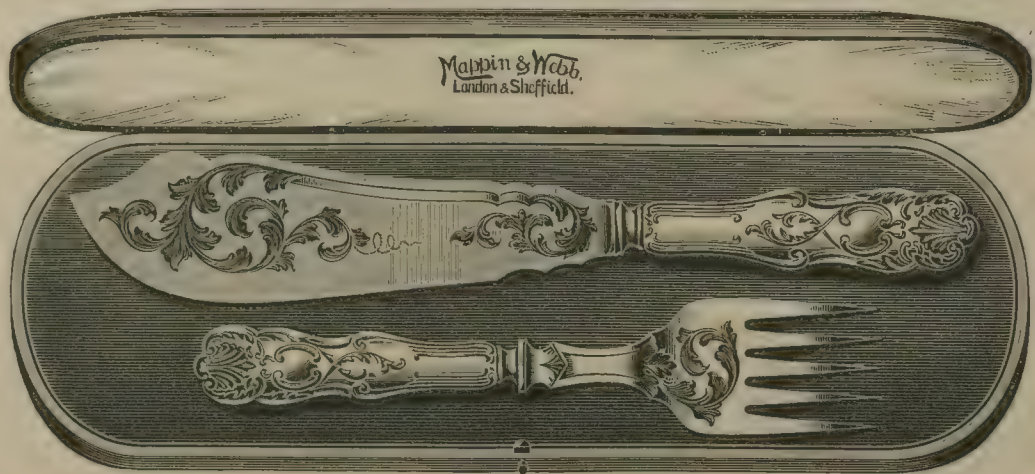
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12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, finest Ivory Handles and Engraved Prince's Plate Blades, complete in Polished Oak Case (as illustrated), £8 14s. Sterling Silver, complete in Superior Case, £15 5s.



Fish Knives and Forks.		Prince's Plate.	Sterling Silver.
Thick Rounded Pearl Handles, richly Engraved Blades, Sterling Silver Ferrules, 12 Knives and Forks	...	27 6 0	216 10 0
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12 Knives only, Engraved	...	4 0 0	9 12 6
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Engraved Blades, with "Marlborough" Hard Soldered Handles, in Prince's Plate, complete in Morocco Case, £1 16 0 In Sterling Silver ... 5 15 0 The above can be supplied in any other regular Spoon-pattern Handle to order.

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1901**SPECIAL.**

—The Association of Diamond Merchants, Ltd., 6, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C., give highest prices for Precious Stones, Secondhand Jewellery and Old Gold. Anything sent to them receives attention by return of post. An Assortment of Secondhand Goods always in Stock.

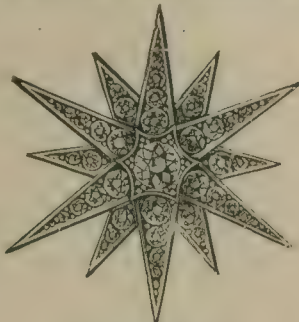
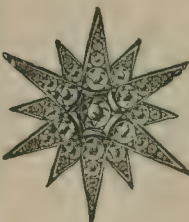
Twentieth Century Brooch, Diamonds and whole Pearl, £4 4s. Bracelet to match, £5 5s. A Brooch, in second quality Diamonds, without Pearl, £3 3s.



Diamond Tie Scarf Pin, £2 12s. 6d.



Choice White Brilliants, £33 15s. Smaller sizes in Stock.



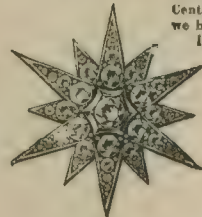
These 5 Stars mounted as Tiara, £60, or sold separately at £17 15s., £13 15s., & £8 17s. 6d.



Diamond Partridge Scarf-Pin, £4 4s. Smaller Size, £3 3s. All Gold, £1 15s. Pheasant, Grouse, Wild Duck, Snipe, Woodcock, Gamecock, same prices.



New Diamond Star Brooch-Pendant, or Hair Ornament, £5. Choice whole Pearl Bead Necklace for above, £5 5s. A variety of larger size Stars in Stock.



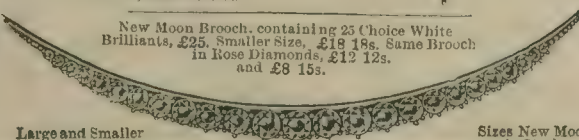
Our Exhibit at the Glasgow Exhibition will be in the Central Hall, where we have secured a large space.



Brooch or Hair Ornament. Choice White Brilliants and fine whole Pearls, £27 10s.



New Tie Brooch, containing 44 Diamonds, £5 5s.



Large and Smaller Brooches always

Sizes New Moon in Stock.



18-ct. Gold Brooch, no joint to get out of order, "Registered," £1 7s. 6d.; enamelled in colour, a size larger, £2 2s.

AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

The goods forming Exhibit are now on show and priced at values of 10 months ago.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS. DIAMOND CUTTING FACTORY, AMSTERDAM. 6, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON W.C. TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: RUSPOL, LONDON.

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Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s Brandy has the largest sale in the World. It is Genuine Brandy.

PRICE'S**GOLD MEDAL
PALMITINE****CANDLES****WHEN BUYING
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look at the tyres. If they are not

DUNLOP TYRESthe machine is not cheap at
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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LTD.,

FACTORY: Alma Street, Coventry.

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The PALMER TYRE**BEST IN 1894****BEST NOW.**THE "PALMER" is the fastest.
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Ask your Agent what he thinks of it! Ask your Neighbours!
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NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., UNDER
BARTLETT'S PATENT.The PALMER TYRE MANUAL, containing 1 Key Map and 11 Sectional Road Maps of the United Kingdom
free to all applicants to **Palmer Tyre, Limited, 1 Dept., Birmingham.**

per annum, to his wife, Mrs. Christine Isabel Hanbury; £100 each to his granddaughters Dorothy Kemble and Daphne Annesley; and legacies to servants. The remainder of his shares in the brewery, and on the death of Mrs. Hanbury the 300 shares, he gives to his son John Mackenzie, subject to the payment by him to the executors in respect of each share the sum credited as paid up and actually paid up. The residue of his property he leaves to his children, except his daughter Mary Florence, the share of each son to be half as much again as that of each daughter.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1899) of Mr. John Francis Selot, of 30, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, who died on Feb. 8, was proved on March 14 by Alfred Scorer and Arthur Frederick Williams, the executors, the value of the estate being £100,137. The testator bequeaths his household furniture and effects and £200 each to his daughters Mrs. Amy Marianne Lock, Mrs. Isobello Louise Williams, and Ida Constance Jane Marie Selot; £500 to Emily Williams; £200 each to his executors; £50 each to Antoinette Howard, Miss Vigors, and Mr. Ingram; and other small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves in equal shares between his children and the issue of any deceased child.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1889), with a codicil (dated Jan. 22, 1896), of Mr. Theodore Harris, J.P., of Torquay, and formerly of The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard, who died on Nov. 25, was proved on March 15 by Tindall Harris and Henry Edward Harris, the sons, the value of the estate being £80,973. Subject to a few small legacies, the testator leaves all his property, as to one sixth thereof, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Louise Harris, for life; one sixth, upon trust,

for his son John Fletcher Harris and his wife and family; and one sixth each to his sons Tindall, Henry Edward, and Alderson, and his daughter, Mrs. Theodora Mary Wilson.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1897) of Major Antonio Stephen Ralli, 12th Lancers, of Farnborough Court,

clear £600 per annum, to his daughter Mary Primrose Ralli, and the ultimate residue to his son Stephen A. Ralli.

The will (dated April 4, 1900), with a codicil of Dec. 5 following, of Colonel Frederick Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Barnet, who died on Dec. 11, was proved on March 16 by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Trotter, the widow, and John Trotter and Stuart Trotter, the brothers, the executors, the value of the estate being £77,569. The testator bequeaths £1000 and his jewels and live and dead stock to his wife. The residue of his property is to follow the trusts of the settled Dyrham Park estate. The testator has charged the said property with a jointure for his wife, and with portions for his younger children.

The will and codicil (both dated April 22, 1890) of Major the Hon. Frederick Beauchamp Pakenham, of the Junior Carlton Club, who died in Dublin on Feb. 15, have been proved by Lady Katherine Felicia Evans Freke, the sister, the sole executrix, the value of the estate being £31,596. The testator gives any sums of money charged on the family estates to the Earl of Longford; £2000 each to his brother the Hon. Francis John Pakenham, his sister Georgiana, Marchioness of Exeter, and his niece Georgiana Louisa Evans Freke; £200 each to Lady Katherine Louisa Pakenham, Lady Louisa P. Cecil, and Major

Samuel John Mundy; £700 to Georgiana, daughter of his late brother Admiral the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, and £500 each to his other children; £100 to the Hon. Edward Michael Pakenham; £100 to Lord John Pakenham Cecil, if a bachelor; and a few small legacies to relatives. The residue of his property he leaves to his sister, Lady Katherine Felicia Evans Freke.



Photo. Dayley, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

LAYING DOWN THE KEEL-PLATE OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "QUEEN" IN DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

The ladies who placed the plate in position were Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Lady Scott (wife of the Commander-in-Chief), Mrs. Jackson (wife of the Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard), and Mrs. Champness (wife of the Chief Constructor).

Farnborough, who died on May 26 at Kroonstad, was proved on March 14 by Alexander Pandia Ralli and Pandely Leonidas Argenti, the surviving executors, the value of the estate being £37,538. The testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife, for life. At her decease he gives such a sum as, with what she is entitled to under his marriage settlement, will bring in a



CADBURY'S Cocoa closely resembles Milk in the large proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements it contains. It is very easily digested, and imparts new life and vigour to those of delicate constitution. It is "a perfect food," entirely free from drugs or any admixture.

The Editor of THE LANCET,

June 16, 1900, says:—

"We are glad to find that Messrs. Cadbury draw attention to the fact that there are strong grounds for objection to the addition to cocoa of certain foreign substances. This resource is quite unnecessary, and, indeed, pernicious, especially having regard to the fact that cocoa alone is an excellent food as well as a stimulant, having a salutary action upon the nerve centres."

CADBURY'S
Cocoa

Absolutely Pure,
therefore Best.



Porter. "No smoking allowed here!"

Gent. "I beg your pardon!, that Notice says, 'Smoke Ogden's Guinea-Gold Cigarettes'; and that's just what I am doing!"

HALL'S WINE

Is the most marvellous Restorative ever used. Its beneficial effects on the muscular and nervous systems are evident immediately.

It is not a patent medicine or cure all.

It CURES Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Physical and Nervous Debility, and extreme Weakness.

It RELIEVES Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and Morning Sickness.

In addition to its marvellous restorative powers, it contains bodily nourishment in a highly concentrated form, which assists to build up the system.

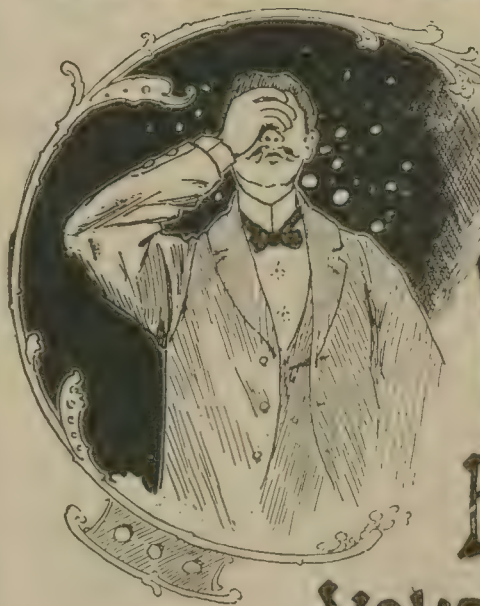
DR. HALPIN, M.R.C.S., &c., writes—

"I am pleased to report most favourably on 'Hall's Wine,' notably in the case of a child suffering from Tabes Mesenterica, who retained it in her stomach when other foods were habitually rejected. I should like to try further experiments with the Wine, which, to my mind, is most admirable in what are called Wasting Diseases."



Sold by Licensed Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants, 3s. and 1s. 9d per bottle. A sample bottle, post free on receipt of 6d., from the proprietors STEPHEN SMITH & CO., Limited, Box, London, E.

BANISH ILL-HEALTH.



WHEN SPOTS
WILL RISE
BEFORE
YOUR EYES

'TIS TIME TO TAKE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BENSON'S

RENOWNED
GOLD
KEYLESS

£25

'FIELD' WATCH

English Lever, Half Chronometer,
Breguet Sprung and Adjusted

BEST LONDON MAKE.

In Hunting, Half-Hunting, or Crystal
Glass 18-ct. Gold Cases.



20 MONTHS'
CREDIT.

NO INTEREST!

NO

Extra Charges on
"The Times"
System.

CATALOGUES
and
ORDER FORMS
FREE.

ONE THIRD Saved by Purchasing from THE MAKERS.

OBTAINABLE ON "The Times" NOVEL PLAN OF

20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF £1

AND UPWARDS AT CATALOGUE CASH PRICES.



Gold Chains, London Hall-Marked, £5 to £20.

Largest Stock in London.

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C., & 25, OLD BOND ST., W.

NOTE. ALL OUR WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., can be had upon "The Times" NOVEL PLAN of Purchase. Order Forms free.

EASTER RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

The London and North-Western Company announce that the ticket offices at Euston, Broad Street, Kensington, Victoria (Pimlico), and Willesden Junction will be open throughout the day from Monday, April 1, to Easter Monday, April 8, inclusive, so that passengers wishing to obtain tickets for any destination on the London and North-Western Railway can do so at any time of the day prior to the starting of the trains. Tickets, dated to suit the convenience of passengers, can also be obtained at any time (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) at the town receiving offices of the company. Additional express trains will be run, and special arrangements made in connection with the London and North-Western passenger trains for the Easter holidays. The company also announce cheap excursions for the Easter holidays as follows: On Wednesday, April 3, to Dublin, Greenore, Belfast, Ardglass, Armagh, Bray, Bundoran, Cork, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Duniskillen, Galway, Greystones, Killaloe, Killarney, Limerick, Londonderry, Newcastle (co. Down), Newry, Ovoca, Portrush, Sligo, Thurles, Warrenpoint, Westport, Wexford, Wicklow, and other places in Ireland. To return within sixteen days.

The Brighton Railway Company announce that by their Royal Mail route via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen to Paris and the Continent, through the charming scenery of Normandy and the Valley of the Seine, a special fourteen-day excursion to Paris will be run from London by the special express day service on Thursday morning, April 4, and by the express night service on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, April 3, 4, 5, and 6. To ensure punctuality, two or more trains and steamers will be run as required by the traffic. Special cheap return tickets from Paris to Switzerland are issued in connection with these excursions. Cheap return tickets to Caen for Normandy and Brittany will also be issued from London, Wednesday and Saturday, April 3 and 6, by the direct route, via Newhaven, available for return on the following Monday or Friday.

The Great Northern Railway Company will run cheap excursions on Thursday night, April 4, for five or nine

days, from London (Woolwich—Arsenal and Dockyard), Greenwich (S. E. and C.), Victoria (S. E. and C.), Ludgate Hill, Moorgate, Aldersgate, Farringdon, King's Cross (G. N.), etc., for Northallerton, Darlington, Richmond, Durham, Newcastle, Alnwick, Berwick, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Helensburgh, Dumbarton, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dalnally, Oban, Fort William, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other stations in Scotland. Passengers with five days' tickets return on Monday, April 8, and those with nine days' tickets return on Friday, April 12. Tickets at about a single fare for the double journey will also be issued by above excursions to places named, available for return by one fixed train on any day within sixteen days, including days of issue and return.

The London and South-Western Railway Company announce special facilities, among which are the following: Cheap tickets, third class by train and second class by steamer, will be issued from Waterloo to Guernsey and Jersey on April 4, and Cherbourg on April 4 and 6, fare 22s. There will also be an excursion to St. Malo on April 6 and Havre on April 4, 5, and 6, fare 24s. 6d., available to return on certain days. On Thursday, April 4, special extra fast trains will leave Waterloo for Southampton West and Bournemouth; and the 5.50 p.m. train will also convey passengers to the Seaton, Sidmouth, and Budleigh Salterton branches. On Saturday, April 6, a four days' excursion will leave Waterloo at 8.35 a.m. for Winchester, Eastleigh, Southampton, Netley, Gosport, Romsey, Salisbury, Yarmouth, etc.; also to Marlborough, Swindon, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, for three, six, or eight days.

The Great Western Railway Company issue ordinary as well as excursion tickets at their City and West-End offices, where tickets can be obtained during the whole week preceding Easter. Tickets can also be obtained at Clapham Junction, Battersea, Chelsea, Kensington (Addison Road), and the stations on the Hammersmith and City line. The booking-office at Paddington Station will be open the whole day on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday before Easter. On Wednesday, April 3, excursions will be run to Waterford, Limerick,

Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giants' Causeway, etc., for a fortnight or less. On Tuesday, April 9, a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at 12.8 noon for Banbury, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. In addition to these excursions, cheap trains will be run to London from most of the provincial towns, and between the principal centres of population.

For those desirous of visiting Holland and Germany during the Easter holidays, the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland Royal British Mail route offers exceptional facilities. Passengers leaving London in the evening, and the Northern and Midland counties in the afternoon, arrive at the chief Dutch cities the following morning. From the Hook of Holland through carriages run to Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin, reaching Cologne at noon, Bâle and Berlin in the evening. Restaurant-cars also run on the North and South German express trains to and from the Hook of Holland. Special cheap tickets have been arranged by the Harwich-Antwerp route for passengers wishing to visit Brussels for the field of Waterloo. The General Steam Navigation Company's fast passenger steamers *Peregrine* and *Seamew* will leave Harwich on April 4 and 6, returning April 7 and 10.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway have arranged for cheap day excursions on Good Friday and Easter Monday from the principal London stations to Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Tunbridge Wells, Gravesend, Hastings, Whitstable, Herne Bay, Birchington, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Margate, Hythe, Folkestone, Dover. Cheap Tickets, available for certain specified periods, will be issued to Boulogne, Brussels, Calais, Holland, Ostend, and Paris during the holidays.

Dr. Leyds has a plan for thwarting the efforts of the British Government to bring about a peaceful settlement in South Africa. He proposes to fill the Transvaal and the Orange Colony with Continental settlers who hate England. This is probably one of the schemes that Dr. Leyds throws off in the course of animated conversation. Continental sympathisers with the Boers have not the smallest desire to settle among them.

DREW & SONS, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.



SPECIALISTS
in the Manufacture
of the
FINEST QUALITY
DRESSING BAGS
AND
FITTED CASES

NEW & EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

SUPPLYING PURCHASERS
DIRECT FROM THEIR OWN
FACTORY, SAVING
ALL INTERMEDIATE
PROFITS.

THE LARGEST
& FINEST STOCK
IN LONDON TO
SELECT FROM.

Customers' Own
Fittings Adapted
when desired.

Designs & Estimates
Free on Appli-
cation.

SKETCH OF A LADY'S FITTED CASE,

Recently Designed and Manufactured throughout by DREW & SONS,
for Wedding Presentation.

DREW & SONS, Actual PATENT "EN ROUTE" TEA PATENT
Makers of AND LUNCHEON BASKETS WOOD FIBRE TRUNKS.

HOOPING COUGH.

GROUP.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

THE celebrated effectual cure without
rubbing, or burning. Sole Wholesale Agents, W.
EDWARDS and SON, 17, Queen Victoria Street, London, whose
names are engraved on the Government Stamp.
Sold by all Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.



NO MORE ASTHMA

FROM THIS MOMENT.

Awarded one hundred thousand francs Gold
and Silver Medals and a limited to be un-
rivalled. Particulars gratis and post free from
DR. CLERY, MARSEILLES, FRANCE.
DEPT: WILSON, JOZEAU, AND CO.,
49, Haymarket, London, S.W.



There's SECURITY in

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

Absolutely Cure

BILIOUSNESS.
SICK HEADACHE.
TORMID LIVER.
FURRED TONGUE.
INDIGESTION.
CONSTIPATION.
DIZZINESS.
SALLOW SKIN.

Small Pill.
Small Dose.
Small Price.

They Touch the LIVER.
Be Sure they are

CARTER'S

Slieve Donard Hotel & Mourne Mountains.

NEWCASTLE.

55 Minutes by Rail from BELFAST



EASTER HOLIDAYS IN THE KINGDOM OF MOURNE.
GOLFING. CYCLING. WALKING. FISHING.

THE SLIEVE DONARD HOTEL,

Owned and Managed by the B LEAST and COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY COMPANY, beautiful v situated on the
shores of Dundrum Bay, with magnificent views of the MOURNE MOUNTAINS, IS AN IDEAL HOLIDAY RESORT.

THROUGH BOOKING FROM ENGLISH STATIONS.

For Tariff apply to Mr. G. B. MORGAN, Manager, Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, County Down; or for other particulars to
County Down Railway, Belfast. JAMES PINION, General Manager.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD. BELFAST,



And 164, 166, & 170, REGENT ST., LONDON, W. [Telegraphic Address: "LINEN—Belfast,"]

Irish Linen & Damask Manufacturers and Furnishers to

HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, THE EMPRESS FREDERICK,

Members of the Royal Family, and the Courts of Europe,

Supply the Public with Every Description of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

From the Least Expensive to the FINEST in the World, which, being Woven by Hand, wear
longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate
profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

FULL DETAILED ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES POST FREE.

N.B.—To Prevent Delay, all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be sent Direct to Belfast.

Ask your Perfumer
for

an original case

as received direct from the distillers
containing 6 BOTTLES of the genuine

"4711" EAU DE COLOGNE.

CAUTION! see that the No "4711"

is on the outer case
and on each bottle
and that the seals
are not broken.

POST 12/6 FREE.

from any dealer in perfumery
in the United Kingdom.

Single Bottles 2s., postage 3d. extra.

Established in Cologne 1792.

LONDON DEPOT, 62, NEW BOND ST. W.



In
delicacy &
tasting properties
the "4711"
surpasses
all other
Brands

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS A DOCTOR'S REMEDY.

LACTOPEPTINE

Described by the late Professor Yandell (Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.) as "one of the certainties in medicine."

A doctor's remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Not a secret remedy, formula published on every bottle. Recommended for upwards of thirty years. The principle of LACTOPEPTINE is very simple: Just as a lost leg or defective teeth may be supplemented mechanically, so the gastric juices, and thereby the digestion of food, may be corrected and promoted by artificial means. Such an artificial means of helping the digestion has been found in LACTOPEPTINE.

WHY NOT DIAGNOSE YOUR OWN CASE?

DISTURBED SLEEP,
IMPAIRED APPETITE,
FULL MEAL FOLLOWED BY
YAWNINGS AND SENSE OF
FULNESS,
ERUCTATIONS,
ACUTE INDIGESTION,
FURRED TONGUE,
BILIOUSNESS,
COMPLEXION PALE, AND
UNHEALTHY,
HABITUAL COSTIVENESS,
BODY ENLARGED ABOUT THE
TRUNK,
PALPITATIONS,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,
FLATULENCE,
DIZZINESS,
PARCHED STATE OF THE HAIR,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
SEVERE HEADACHES,
HEARTBURN,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH,
WINDY SPASMS,
IMPOVERISHED BLOOD,
WASTING DISEASES,

These are the
Symptoms of

= Dyspepsia.



Lactopeptine Never Fails to Make Dyspeptic People Comfortable.

The administration of LACTOPEPTINE must be followed by immediate relief to the sufferer. *There can be no question of disappointment* in suitable cases. LACTOPEPTINE is so much additional gastric juice. LACTOPEPTINE contains (1) ptyalin, which acts upon the starchy matters contained in the food; (2) pepsin, which dissolves flesh matters; (3) pancreatin, for dissolving fatty matters, including such things as pastry and butter. LACTOPEPTINE brings about the digestion of food, in a manner perfectly identical with that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice, and a dose taken immediately after eating causes the process of digestion to begin at once.



MEMORANDUM FROM THE "NEWMARKET WEEKLY NEWS."

"3, ST. MARY'S SQUARE, NEWMARKET,
"August 4th, 1900.

"Some time since, being almost a martyr to Indigestion, I was advised to try your preparation LACTOPEPTINE. You may be interested to learn that after an extended trial of the remedy, I find myself practically free from the trouble mentioned, and this result, I am quite satisfied, is due to LACTOPEPTINE.

"Having a friend who was suffering from the same complaint, I advised him to try your preparation, and he informs me he also has derived much benefit from its use.

"I very seldom give a testimonial, but out of gratitude feel I must depart from my rule in this case, and you have my permission to have this printed if you think well.

"ERNEST PARR, Manager."

The LANCET says:

We have proved its digestive powers.


THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We have submitted the LACTOPEPTINE to trial, and can confidently recommend it.

THE LONDON MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.—Its employment has been decidedly satisfactory.

THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—Such a formula is a desideratum, considering that the preparations of pepsin now in use have disappointed the expectations of many practitioners.

THE PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST.—We have no hesitation in affirming that LACTOPEPTINE has proved itself to be the most important addition ever made to our pharmacopæia.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.—We have employed it in cases of obstinate dyspepsia, and have been gratified, even surprised, at the very excellent results obtained in the great majority of cases.

At all the Stores and Chemists in the United Kingdom, at the Principal English Pharmacies in Continental Cities, throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, South America, and Mexico, Lactopeptine is obtainable in 1-oz. bottles in Powder or Tablets, price 4s. 6d., also in 1/2-oz. bottles, price 2s. 9d. When ordering do not ask for digestion tablets, but LACTOPEPTINE Powder or Tablets. Tablets are stamped thus: 

Or sent direct; Offices and Laboratory:—46, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"One of the Certainties in Medicine."

LACTOPEPTINE, in POWDER or TABLETS, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

MUSIC.

Herr Emil Sauer gave a most interesting concert in the St. James's Hall on Wednesday, March 20. He is a pianist of the very highest order, and his gifts of mastery in technique and interpretation have made him very popular for some years past. Perhaps the least fresh item of his programme was the Sonata in B flat minor of Chopin, because it includes, of course, the Funeral March, which we have had performed incessantly lately. The Etude in A minor was more welcome. Two selections of Brahms, a scherzo and intermezzo, and Schubert's Sonata in B major were played with great charm and refinement of expression. Herr Emil Sauer played three of his own compositions—a graceful "Sérénade Française" and two studies, "Flammes de Mer" and "Murmure du Vent"—that were very poetical in their illustrative design. For sheer triumph of execution the selection of airs from the opera of Tchaikowsky, "Eugene Onegin," paraphrased by Pabst, was the most brilliant piece performed.

A grand afternoon concert was given for an excellent charity, the Horse Ambulance Fund, at the St. James's Hall. The programme was a most delightful one, including "The Daisy Chain," the new song-cycle of Liza Lehmann, which was sung by the soprano, Miss Evangeline Florence; the contralto, Miss Ada Crossley; the tenor, Mr. Joseph O'Mara; and the baritone, Mr. Denham Price. The songs are charmingly arranged; and the quartet, "Thank you very much indeed," and the swing-song for the soprano are the cleverest of the compositions. There is a certain banality in hearing four grown-up people carolling

"Catch me! Catch me if you can!" in "Blind Man's Buff," and it applies in a lesser degree to all the songs that purport to be sung by small children. Mr. Haydon Coffin half sang and half recited a quaint poem with music called "Answered," that has the merit of individuality.

The Royal Institute of Painters was filled to overflowing at the first of a series of chamber-concerts given by the London Trio on Friday evening, March 22. A different vocalist will appear at each concert. On this occasion it was Madame Belle Cole, who sang three "Sea Pictures" of Mr. Edward Elgar, and with good dramatic effect, "In Questa Tomba," Madame Amina Goodwin, Signor Simonetti, and Mr. W. E. Whitehouse are the trio, and their ensemble-playing is excellent. Especially was it so in the Trio in C major of Brahms, which was given by special request. It has most haunting melodies, and the finale, an "Allegro Giocoso," has a joyousness that is stimulating in this dreary spring. An interesting (probable) first time performance was given of some trios of Jean Philippe Rameau, "Trois pièces en concert pour trio," called "La Pantomime," "L'Indiscrète," and "Le Rameau." Madame Amina Goodwin played a rather ineffective Intermezzo in C sharp minor of her own composition and a caprice, "Marche des Elfes," of Hiller-Mendelssohn. Signor Simonetti played as a solo, unaccompanied, the "Sarabande, Double, and Bourrée" of Bach, and Mr. Whitehouse a "Larghetto et Allegro" of Galeotti. Altogether, a delightful programme that lasts about two hours among the pictures of the Institute.

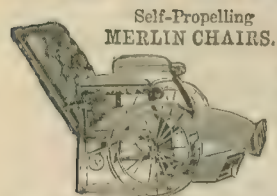
The Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts have reached their penultimate performances, and lovers of M. Ysaye and his excellent quartet will have only two more opportunities of hearing him this season. On Saturday the quartet played was that in B flat of Beethoven, while the programme began with the Trio of Beethoven in G major. M. Ysaye played the ever-popular Ballade and Polonaise of Vieuxtemps with a style and exquisite purity of tone that are unrivalled. Miss Evelyn Suart, one of our youngest and most promising pianists, has a conscientious love of work that is astonishing in so young a performer. She chose the technically exacting and severe Presto in D minor of Scarlatti, and the Intermezzo in Octaves of Leschetizky, and a delightful academic Pastorale in G of Scarlatti. She deserved the applause she won; and the audience wrested from her the encore so strenuously demanded. M. Meux sang with great humour Vulcan's song from "Philemon et Baucis," of Gounod. At the Monday Popular Concert the Ysaye Quartet began with that morbid one of Tchaikowsky written in memoriam of Laub, the violinist, and in the throes of a nervous malady. It has been lately discussed in this column, for it was performed very recently at one of the Saturday Popular Concerts. Mrs. Helen Trust was the vocalist, and sang very well two French songs, one of Aubert, "Villanelle," and one of Weherlin, "Berceuse Alsacienne."

The Strolling Players gave their third Members' Concert on the evening of March 14, and they do not need any indulgence in consideration of their being an amateur

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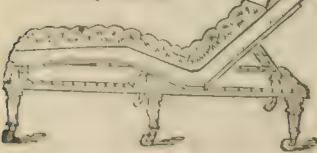
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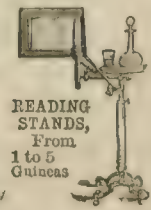
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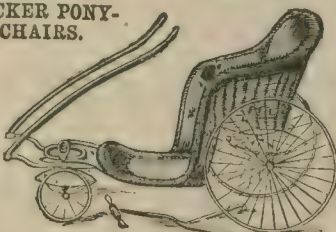
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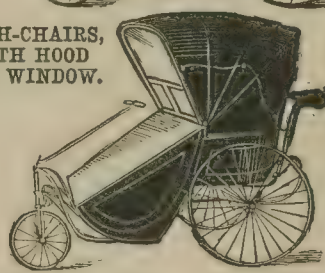
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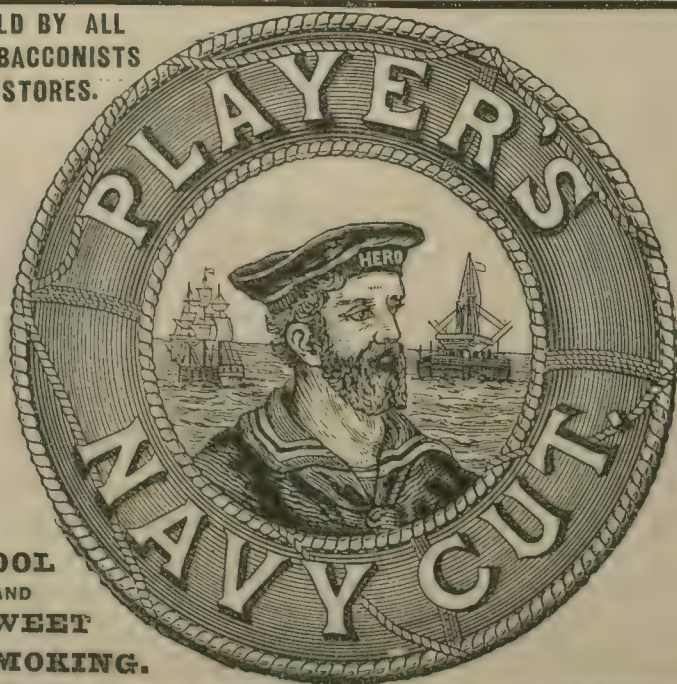
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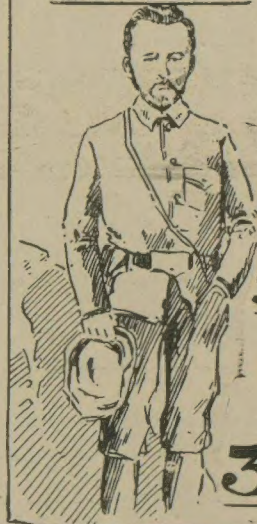
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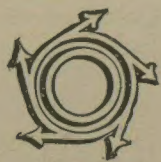


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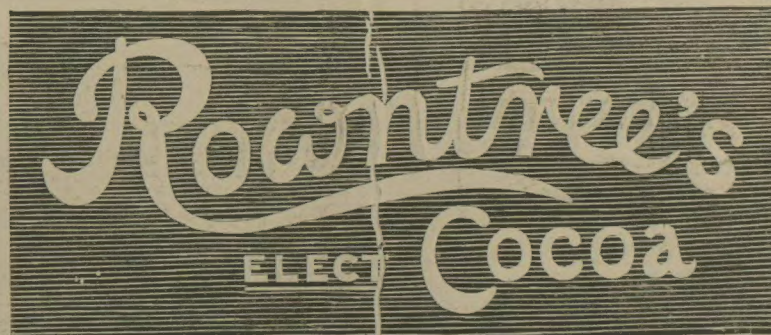
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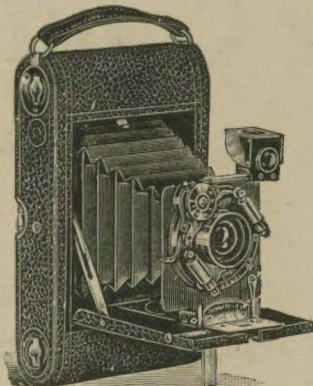
orchestral society, for they put forward some excellent work. Mr. William Shakespeare conducted, and the orchestra gave a very good performance of the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" of Nicolai, and an admirable and very interesting interpretation of the Unfinished Symphony in B minor of Schubert. Only two movements, the allegro and the andante, were written by the volatile genius in 1822, and they remained in manuscript until 1867, when they were published in Vienna, and performed the same year at the Crystal Palace. The andante has a graceful unconventionally developed melody that is entrancing. Mr. Landon Ronald conducted the orchestra for the charming, unostentatious Suite de Ballet composed by himself, that has become well known on the concert platform. Mr. Julian Clifford played well the solo part in the Concerto in E flat of Liszt. Mr. Whitworth Milton, whose voice seemed a little hoarse, and Miss May Hayden were the vocalists.

The second of Mr. Plunket Greene and Mr. Leonard Borwick's song and pianoforte recitals took place on Friday afternoon, March 15. They really form the most charming kinds of concert programmes. Each is a master of his particular art, and each supplies the most fascinating selections. Mr. Borwick plays faultlessly within his own limitations. He can never thunder on a piano, but for delicate individual playing he has no rival. His execution seemed even more finished, and his interpretations of his various selections were in exquisite taste. He began with a Bach fantasia, a "Kleine Gigue" of Mozart, a harpsichord sonata of Scarlatti, and a sonata of Beethoven. His second group of selections were the Impromptu and "Moment Musical," No. 2, of Schubert, a toccatina of Henselt, and the bewilderingly difficult "Rhapsodie" in E flat major of Brahms, a "Rhapsodie" so intricate and hard to play that even among professionals few attempt it. As an encore he played the Waltz in C sharp minor

of Chopin. Mr. Plunket Greene sang some new songs of Professor Stanford, grouped together and called "An Irish Idyll" in six miniatures, a setting of the beautiful poems of Moira O'Neill. Professor Stanford accompanied Mr. Plunket Greene. The songs show great versatility; but the first, with its homesick yearning, "Corrymeela, ah, I wish I was in Ireland the livelong day," is the quintessence of pathos. So is "A Broken Song," and so is "Back to Ireland." "Johnnie," on the contrary, is a gay little song, with an irresistible metre. In the second part Mr. Plunket Greene sang some old Swedish, Flemish, and German songs. His humour is very happy, and the audience felt cheated when they failed to wrest an encore for "Frère Jean," with its quaint "Hopsasa fa la la" chorus. The German "Spinnerliedchen" was only second to the Flemish humour. A further most welcome recital was given by these two artists on Friday, March 29.

M. I. H.

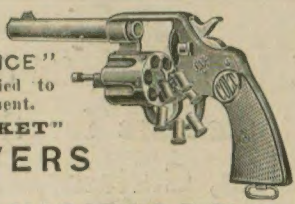
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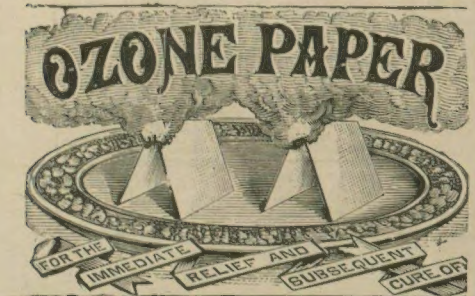
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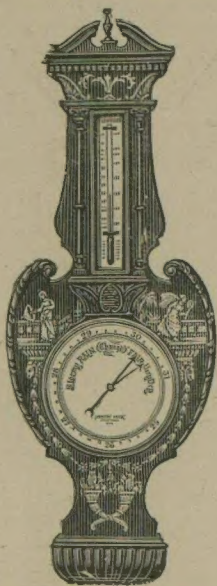
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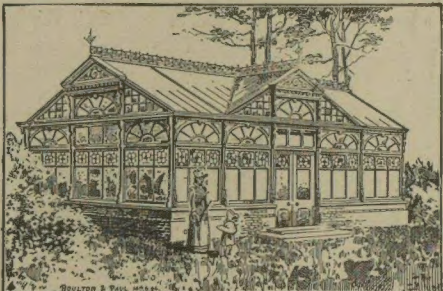
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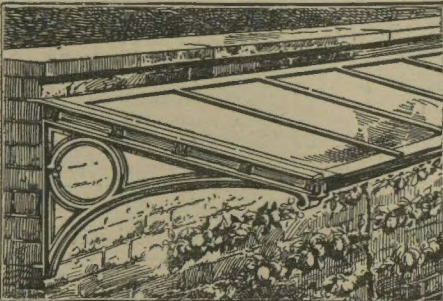
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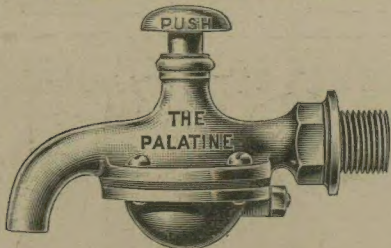
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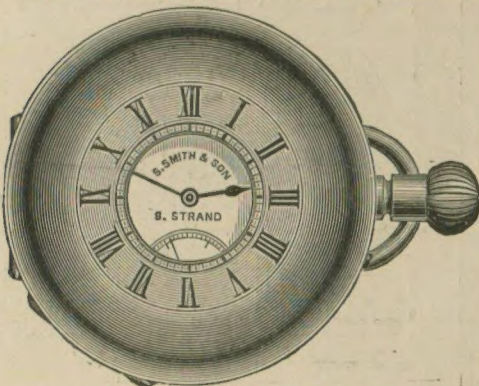
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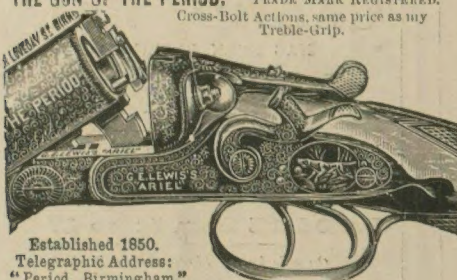
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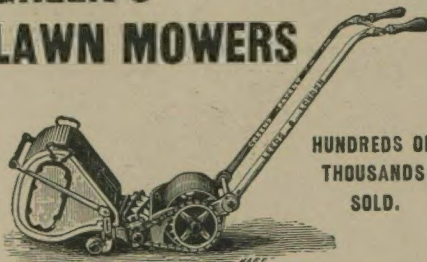
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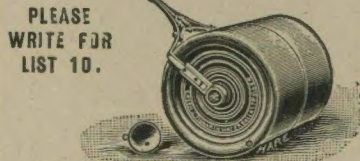
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